The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,930 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Snead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	600	L. M. Wiemer	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3035	500	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4438	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	840	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hazelwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M BURMAH	3112	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	2930	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	2041	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
L OATHAY	2683	500	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

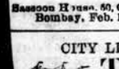
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CATHAY	2863	800	E. Ashdown	4th March.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. Edwards	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3300	701	W. Harratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3301	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3115	600	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay,	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5 000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	14 April	26th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	12th March.
BISAGNO	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particuls regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4693	600	3rd March
THISBE	G. Jurassich	3850	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Morea	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morea	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3247 Tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 19th March. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bath Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russ-ll.	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison.	29th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,041	450	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. ASIA	3,559	481	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell.	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, December 27, 1886.

THE Maciver's s.s. CUBA has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, February 22, 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of March 1887

Offers for the purchase of BROKEN POT-SLEEPERS and BROKEN CAST-IRON CHAIRS in quantities up to an aggregate of 450 tons and 500 tons respectively for delivery during the ensuing 3 months.

Offers to state the quantity tendered for and the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Material is lying at Ward Bunder and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd February 1887.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.

SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS, EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restant Calcutta.
,, Bombay.
,, Madras.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE at the Stores Depot, Parel, on MONDAY the 7th March, commencing at 2 o'clock, of a large quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE STORES consisting of packing cases, zinc linings, leather cuttings, rubber cuttings, old ropes, lamps, iron tanks and cans, shovels, chains, scrap iron, wire and telegraph materials, beam scales, wooden casks, office tables, cupboards, chairs, woollen clothing, waste paper, old cast steel files, &c. &c.

Lots now on view.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th February 1887.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Febry., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 28th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, BunderAbbas, L'ngah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2073 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 25, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

OWING to the Import Duty on Spirits having been raised from Rs. 4 to 5 per gallon, we are reluctantly obliged to increase our rates of Whiskies and Brandies, by Rs. 2 per case; the new prices will be in force from the 20th February, of which please take note.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Kilte Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,,
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,,

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-ex-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0

From OTTO PFUMEL, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraenmilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Bernaseler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, —
Josefshofer	,, 28 0	,, —
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, —
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 8 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	,, —

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	,, —
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	,, —
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0	,, —
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0	,, —

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franck	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, —
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, —
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, —
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, —
Chateau Lafite	,, 23 0	,, —
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	,, —

From MUNNICH & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	,, —
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, —
Chateau Larose	,, 23 0	,, —

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	,, —

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	,, —
Chateau Roomer	,, 16 0	,, —

From FRANZ SCARVADY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc and Co. * * *	Rs. 20 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 28 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munster-Red Hors }	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 28 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 31 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 31 0
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy	,, 28 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chamoertin	,, 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky * * *	Rs. 28 0
,,	,, 24 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 22 0

BEER.

	Per dos. qts	Per dos. pts
St. Paull Beer	Rs.	Rs. 3 12
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 8
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, —
Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0
Finest Italian Vermouth	,, 20 0
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lb. up to 28 lbs.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. —
Celery	,, —	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, —	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 10
Young Peas I.	,, —	,, 0 12
,, II.	,, —	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, —	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Ramsart R ,,
Bombay, Feb. 25, 1887.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
[redacted]049, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
OILMANSTORES,
[redacted]D IN BOMBAY
[redacted] YEARS.
[redacted]D MEDALS
THE [redacted]IBITION OF 1873,
THE A[redacted]IBITION OF 1883
AT TH[redacted]IBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
India Gauze, half sleeves	per doz.	17 0 to 20 0	
Fine do. do.	,,	21 0 to 29 0	
Elastic do. do.	,,	37 0 to 44 0	
Superfine do. do.	,,	48 0 to 62 0	
Silk and Woolde do.	,,	70 0 to 95 0	
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	,,	52 0 to 72 0	
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	,,	58 0 to 74 0	

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

India Gauze Drawers (short)	per doz.	31 0 to 37 0
Elastic do. do.	,,	45 0 to 60 0
Do. Gauze Pants	,,	45 0 to 60 0
Stout White Merino Pants, double seats	,,	70 0 to 85 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool Pants, double seats	,,	70 0 to 85 0
Striped Bathing Drawers	per pair	1 0 to 2 0

HAND-KNITTED SOCKS.

Real Scotch Wool	per doz.	from 16 0

KNICKERBOCKER STOCKING, &c.

FOR SPORTSMEN, WALKING, BICYCLING, &c.

Real Scotch Wool, in Fancy Heather Mixture	per pair	from 3 8 to 5 0
Do. Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Olive Green (Fast Colours)	,, ,,	4 0 to 5 0

TREACHER'S SPECIALITE.

LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.
PERFECT FITTING.

Treacher and Company were the first to introduce these excellent Belts to the notice of the Public.

Fine White	each from	2 0
Superfine Scarlet	,,	3 4

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Cardigan Jackets, Black, Brown or Navy Blue	from	9 0 to 22 8
Do. do. Fancy Fronts	,,	12 8
Do. Vests, without Sleeves	,,	6 0 to 8 0

BOATING SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.

White Wool Scarfs	each	2 0
White Cashmere Mufflers, large size	,,	3 4
Best Spun Silk do. do. Plain or Figured	,,	4 0
Do. do. Rich Navy Blue, Carmine Spots	,,	5 0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND HATTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH CASHMERE,
ALL WOOL
Black, Navy, Slate, Prunne, Grey, Maroon, Black. Cash from Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Coloured. Cash from Rs. 2-12 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS ..... from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES ..... ,, Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c., AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | INDIAN BRANCHES, FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA. | AND AT 42 Pall Mal LONDON.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, In Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZES WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS	Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS	,, 2-10 ,,

In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD IRON RAILS AND CAST IRON TURNTABLES
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY next, 2nd March. Offers for the purchase of about 140 tons of old bent IRON RAILS of various length and sections. Also offers for about 130 tons of old CAST IRON Turntables. Both these are lying on Ward Bunder where they may be viewed upon application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers to specify the rate per ton delivered over on the spot. Cash before delivery.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd February 1887.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY
LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY
(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S
FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.
BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	Rs. 27
Two Stars, ,, ,,	,, 30
Three Stars, ,, ,,	,, 33

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Wine Lists free on application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HELMETS! "FOR ALL OCCASIONS" HELMETS!!
GENT'S AND LADIES'.
THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.
Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.
from Rs. 10 to 20.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

PORTABLE
CAMP STRETCHER BEDSTEADS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE have received a fresh consignment of the above and can strongly recommend them to Gentlemen CAMPING out for their great STRENGTH and PORTABILITY. When open, they measure 6'-6" by 2'-4", and, when closed, fit into a strong canvas bag 3 ft. by 1 ft. by 8 inches. They are of the best and strongest description only.

Price Rs. 45.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

PHILLIPS' PORT WINES.

SPANISH PORT.
Rich and Fruity, a good sound genuine wine.
Per dozen Qts., Rs. 17; 2 dozen Pts., Rs. 20.

INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
Our "Superior Old" is a rich generous Port. The finest Wine shipped, INVALUABLE FOR INVALIDS. Special attention is called to it.
Per dozen Qts., Rs. 34-0; 2 dozen Pts., Rs. 36-0.

DESSERT PORT.
This is a mature, full wine of splendid aroma and rich colour.
Per dozen Qts., Rs. 26; Per 2 dozen Pts. Rs. 28.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly, by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD" is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2. 4 ,,	,,	2-12	do.
No. 3. 3½ ,,	,, (thin)	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.

3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee*.
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2. Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee*.
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROTHERS' BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs.	17	4 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,,	24	0 ,,
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,,	17	4 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,,	24	0 ,,

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—			
Per case of 4 dozen quarts	,,	22	0 ,,
Per case of 8 dozen pints	,,	30	0 ,,

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,,	16	8 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,,	22	8 ,,
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,,	60	0 ,,

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—			
Per hogshead of about 52 gallons	,,	60	0 ,,

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,,	16	8 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,,	22	8 ,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

RACING WATCHES
COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

1. Chronograph only. In st

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
LAST TWO DAYS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
VOLPI'S
PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY,
And he wishes GOOD-BYE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this station and thanks them for their kind patronage.
ONLY CHANCE FOR CHILDREN
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
PRICES AS USUAL.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE BOREE BUNDER STATION.
THE COMING EVENT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND.
GRAND RE-OPENING PERFORMANCE OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY.
The donators of Mirth and Music with a
GLORIOUS BLAZE
OF
CONCENTRATED NOVELTIES.
Admission :—Rs. 2, 1 and As. 8.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Smiling begins at 9.
THOMAS P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

SETTLING DAY for losers will be 3rd March and for winners 5th March next, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon at the Office of the Western India Turf Club, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.
A. C. GAYE,
for Honorary Secretary.
25th February 1887.

WESTERN INDIAN TURF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the W. I. T. Club is POSTPONED to 4th March next at 5-30 a.m.
A. C. GAYE,
for Honorary Secretary.
24th February, 1887.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE TARDEO POST OFFICE will be REMOVED on the 1st proximo from the present building at Gowalloe Tank to the new building at the junction of the Forjett and Tardeo Roads.
2. A pillar letter box will be planted at Gowalloe Tank.
C. A. STUART,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 24th February 1887.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Rs 10 from each subscriber.
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th February 1887.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for CAPITALISTS WITHOUT RESERVE! WITHOUT RESERVE! WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder the DHURUMSEY MILLS, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., at No. 30, Meadows Street, Fort.
NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 5th March 1887, at 4-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the purpose of receiving the Director's Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1886.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 23 February 1887.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Ld., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 5th March 1887, at 5 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business :—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1886.
2nd. To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.
And notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from 25th February to 5th March 1887, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, February 23rd 1887.

JUST PUBLISHED,
LONDON BEER AND CO.
Price Rs. 2-6 for Cash or V. P. P. ; Rs. 2-10 Credit.
Postage 3 As.

THE FIRST EMPRESS OF THE EAST.
A Story in dramatic form.
BY
CAMERON MACDOWALL,
Author of "Lady Margaret's Sorrows," &c., &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"The language is full of vigour."—England, *the Primrose Chronicle.*
"Replete with fine feeling, noble thoughts and dainty imagery."—*The People.*
"The perception is bold."—*United Service Gazette.*
"From the first page to the last, there is no cessation of interest."—*Literary World.*

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY 7th March 1887, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
I. To receive the Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1886,
II. To declare a Dividend,
III. To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. Curimbhai Ebhrahim and Cursetjee Fardunjee who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 7th March 1887, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd February 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that LINGI, daughter of SHIVA FUL MALI of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Mr. TOOLSIDAS MOORARJI, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece of land with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, situate in Bhundari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 476 and 504, New Nos. 6121 and 6154, old Survey Nos. 839 and 838 and New Survey Nos. 2778 and by Municipality under ward Nos. 1963 and 1964, Street Nos. 39-41 and 43-45. Ward Bai measuring 256 square yards and bounded on the north by Bhunderwada street, on the south by the properties of Madoo Becalker, Bhanoo Damji and Oomersi Cutchra, on the east by the stable of Thacker Nundoo, and on the west by the property of Nathu Jadavji, which said premises are situated in the subdistrict of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants—Dated this 25th day of February, 1887.
HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MACMILLAN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY.

This Edition is intended for circulation only in India and the British Colonies.
Sewed, Cash Rs. 1-8 ; Credit Rs. 1-10 per Volume.
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COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH,
PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—
500,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not so likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO. guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by Parcel Post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-12.
Free and safe by V. P. Post Rs. 8-14,

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHAINS OF ALL PATTERNS
FOR THE
WATERBURY WATCH
From Re. 1 to Rs. 4,
Will wear equal to solid Silver and Gold. Impossible to detect. Will stand every test.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

SMOKERS' TABLES.—See our new Smokers' Table from Vienna, nice and very cheap Ornament for a Drawing-room, from Rs. 4-4. Smokers' requisites from Rs. 1-14, Briar Wood Pipes in cases from Rs. 1-8. Cheapest House—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VICTORIA and HORSE FOR SALE, CHEAP—Apply to "W.," care of this Paper.

COMPOUNDER WANTED.—Apply to RESIDENT SURGEON, European General Hospital.

BAROUCHE, light, handsome, comfortable, fitted with Patent Brake for hill work, to be sold at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO DAY, at 1-30 p.m.

WESLEYAN MINISTER would like Board and Residence with a Christian Family where he will be the only boarder—" X." Care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED a good LITHOGRAPHIC DRAUGHTSMAN. Send particulars, with specimens, to DELTA., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pineapple, Rose, Vanilla and Raspberry, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, orange, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TO BE LET from 1 April the Offices in Apollo Street now in the occupation of Messrs. OWEN and OKELL, also two airy Residences now in the occupation of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences. Apply to Mr. FLOWER.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are of all descriptions and fo- all class of work. For families, milliners and dressmakers, tailors and outfitters, and for all class of leather work they are unrivalled and unsurpassed. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAVE you written to the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, for Samples of their Famous Rs. 10 Trousers?

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*, Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

WANTED, a Parsee BOOK-KEEPER in English with fair writing for Outstation, Boarding and Lodging free.—Apply "R.S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating terms.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

WANTED, "Standing Hod Press, Ruling Machine, Cutting Machine, Galley Proof Press." State prices to *Deccan Gazette*, Secunderabad.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

WANTED, a (second-hand) LANCASHIRE BOILER 7 by 30 or 32 feet long, carrying 75lbs. pressure or upwards. Apply FRAMJEE, care of this paper.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CASKETS, with Masic, very effective. A small consignment just unpacked, from Rs. 30. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

IF YOU WANT SILVER BROUCHES, etc., cheap and worth presenting, go to Messrs. KANNY and Co., No. 6, Rampart Row.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dafter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian designs made to order. Chuckla, No. 6.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Public Auction, No. 29, Church-Gate Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Grindlays, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

FOR SALE a Victoria and a pair of very quiet Bay Arab Horses, with Harness complete, the property of a Lady. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

FOR SALE. One handsome pair of Grey ARABS 14·1, age 4 and 5, broken to double and single harness, sound and two DOGCARTS. Apply to "P." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ART FURNITURE.—The Ratnagiri School of Industry undertakes art and high class furniture and timber work of all descriptions. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR SALE at once A. D. B. C. F. B. L. Gun, 12 bore, by Cogswell and Harrison, in leather case, with loading apparatus, Rs. 200. Apply W. WATSON & Co., 2, Apollo Street, Fort.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-4 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8 ; postage, 4 annas.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE, Geneva, Switzerland For the training and education of boys from India Principal now in Bombay. For interview, prospectuses &c., apply to KING, KING & Co., Bankers, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE DHURRUMSEY MILLS will be SOLD, without reserve, on SATURDAY the 26th day of February, instant. See full advertisement in this paper under the heading : "SALES BY AUCTION," Nanu and Hormusjee.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED. Apply by letter addressed "A B," care of *Bombay Gazette*. Salary Rupees one hundred per mensem. Yearly Increments of Rs 15. If possible forward specimen of work.

WANTED a LADY TEACHER, Parsee preferred, to instruct a small class of native women in the rudiments of English, two hours a day. Apply by letter to HONORARY SECRETARY, Lady Reay's Fund, 6 Apollo Street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS. Francia and Fucile, Court and Historical Hair Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig Makers, Esplanade Road, No. 38, Below Bombay Club and Meadow Street, No. 38, Bombay.

FOR SALE, in Bombay, a strong built roomy LANDAU, made to order by a well known Coachbuilder and only recently re lined and varnished for the Jubilee. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to M D. DADY SETT, Surat.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds ; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metas Mart.

HANDSOME TURN-OUT FOR SALE, Owner leaving India. Open ribbed teak Dogcart, almost new. Perfectly quiet Chestnut Arab, 5 years old, regularly ridden and driven. Set brown leather Harness. Everything complete, including Kit and Clothing. Price Rs. 900. Horse without Cart or Harness, Rs. 400. Apply Messrs. DUNNETT and Co.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze and Railings, Wood and Tin Works, also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody & Co., Limited, Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo Street, Fort, or Parel Works.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK from the Clearance Sale of Fancy Goods, Medicines, &c., belonging to Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve at their auction room, No. 21, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February, Sale to commence at 2 p.m.
The same comprising valuable and rich assortment of morocco leather photo albums of all sizes, scent frames, ladies' work baskets, hand bags, writing folios, pocket books, wallets, inkstands, paper weights, scrap albums, boxes of fine notepaper and envelopes, steel pens, smoking pipes, fans and varieties of writing requisites, toys, perfumery, patent medicines, cases of tea, cigars, smoking tobacco, &c.
The property is now on view
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Feb. 26, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.
Goculdas Madhowjee, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.
vs.
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Doosabhoy, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, as attorney of the Honorable Cooverjee, residing at Mangoo Senoy Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Nathu, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana, within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Defendants.
Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 22rd day of November 1886, the lands, buildings, good will, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold without reserve &c., by Public Auction in one lot, at the office of Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, No. 29, Meadows Street, Fort, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th day of Feb., 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as have been settled by the Court
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the Estate of Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards and are situate near the Railway station, at Cooria, in the district of Tanna
The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Cooria Mills,) contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of the said Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee and of the Undersigned

SALE OF COCOANUTS, KHOPRA AND DRY GINGER.
On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Phatimar "Khengtee tindal Bhicosjee from Calicut, now lying opposite the Prince's Dock by order of G A Turner Esq. Official Assignee. H C and in Re Cooverjee Dhanjibhoy Patell, an Insolvent ; the following :—40,410 Cocoanut called good goods
15,332 " called pancha new and old
7,380 " called goodgn gamtee,
25 Moolan Khopra
50 Half Mooras Khopra
5 Mooras dry ginger
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 26, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant-road, opposite the Railway station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built Dogcart, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises sideboard, dinner and break fast services and French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, oval, wine, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, ottoman, drawing-room, easy, office, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, whatnots, dumbwaiters, cupboard, drawing-room inlaid couches, tea-poys, glass door book-case, teakwood bedstead, single cots, single door almirs, chest of drawers, half back sofa, wardrobe, hatstand, dressing glasses, hand sewing machine, meat safe, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, flower pots, fish aquarium, carpets, bathroom furniture, &c.
AT 2 P. M.
1 Handsome English-built dog-cart.
Property on view,

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
On MONDAY, next, 28th instant, at, 2 p m, Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms first floor a quantity of blackwood and teakwood household furniture consisting of conversation couches, ottomans marble topped teapoy, drawing-room chairs, rocking chairs, folding screen dressing glass, oval teapoy, iron bedsteads, writing table, chairs, tables, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, next the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods &c.
10 bales grey shirtings
10 cases white shirtings
10 " jaconets
8 " coloured prints
4 " T red handkerchief
4 " T red stripes
3 " drab drill
5 " brown drill
6 " union drill
An invoice of iron bedsteads 33½ by 5 feet wide
1 double door iron safe
1 new cottage panoforte
On account of the concerned.
5 cases 131 reams glasspaper
1 case soap
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs Steward and Co
5 cases superior stationery from De La Rue
AT 2 P.M:
1 handsome light English-built Landau, &c., by Hill and Sons, Long Acre.
1 handsome English-built Landau, by Morgan & Co., Ld
1 " Open carriage, by Laing and Melvin.
1 " Dogcart.
1 " Buggy by Silk and Sons
1 " Madras-built office Shigram by Simpson.
1 " Small size single-seated Brougham.
1 " Landau.
2 " Low cart with adjustable seats.
1 Bay Pony with black points 13½ hands has been ridden by both lady and gentleman.
1 Handsome light, small phaeton with a strong bay arab horse 5 years old 14·2, with a set of harness and another carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Bridge Road, Colaba, the whole of the handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, kerosine oil table lamps, pictures, carpets, &c.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Church-Gate Street, Fort, opposite Singer's Sewing Machines Depot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of G. Orro, Esq.
Full particulars will appear in due time specified. On view 3 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, February 26, 1887.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, 7th and 8th prosimo, for the purpose of BALLOTING at the Offices of the Chamber for—
1st.—Two Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of the HON'BLE Mr. F. FORBES ADAM and Mr. JOHN Y. LANG, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March 1887, but who are eligible for re-election.
2nd.—Elective Trustee to act during the absence of Mr. F. D. Parker who has obtained six months' leave of absence. The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay 21th February 1887.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS Messrs. EDULJI PALLONJI BATLIWALLA, SAWARJI EDULJI BATLIWALLA, PESTONJEE DADABHOY ASSA-VAIDNA and FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BODI being trustees of a certain trust indenture of the 25th day of August 1873, have with the privity and approbation of the said Eduljl Pallonji Batliwalla as settler and by virtue of the power vested in them by the said indenture agreed to absolutely sell the land, bungalow and premises hereinbelow described. All persons having or claiming to have any right or title to or interest in the said property by sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, or in any otherwise adversely to the said vendors are hereby requested to make the same known to us, the Undersigned as solicitors for purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the end of which time the sale is intended to be completed.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the dwelling-house, bungalow, cookroom, stable and all other the outhouses and premises standing thereon situate on the Lady Jamsedji Road at Mahim in Bombay, which said land contains by admeasurement 4,673 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and which said bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 1735 and 1736, Street Nos. 64 and 65, and bounded on the North by the Oart of Dhunna Luximonjee, on the South by a passage, on the East by the said Lady Jamsedji Road, and on the West by that of Jamsetji Nusserwanji.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1887.
PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES:
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the thirst. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—22, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1887, at 6 o'clock p. m.
H. P. YELD, Surgeon-Major,
January 1887. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY the 28th February next, at 5-30 p.m.
JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Bombay, January 26, 1887. Honorary Secretary.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.
VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D' HOTE apartments.
FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

HOME AT TARDEO for old worn-out PENSIONED BRITISH SOLDIERS, their WIDOWS and CHILDREN, also for Widows and Children of European and Eurasians, who, being of Good Character, are in Destitute Circumstances. The only one of its kind in Bombay. Government Grant and Income insufficient.
Any information will be given, and Aid, however small, gratefully received by
Lieut.-Col. F. W. MAJOR,
Presidency Paymaster,
Honorary Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Persons or Security on moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
4½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

COTTON PRESS AND PREMISES FOR SALE AT TUTICORIN.
By order of the Executors of the late JOHN KEMP WELCH, ESQ.
WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Tuticorin, on Thursday, 31st March next, at 11 A.M. (unless otherwise previously disposed of), the Cotton Press Premises at present occupied by HENRY KEMP WELCH, comprising Press, Finisher, Godowns, Offices, Engineer's Bungalow, Furniture, Fittings, &c., complete. Everything in perfect working order and Boilers new last year, also an eight-roomed Bungalow on Beach Road with roomy compound and usual offices and the Furniture of same.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras, or to W. L. HILL, Tuticorin.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission at Rs. 24 per mensem. Including Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.
GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns without delay if required specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.
LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from, at the current market value.
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tins, and pound tins, lab thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

DIAMOND DYES.
ECONOMY
IN
DRESSING !
Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TEAL, COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each package will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet. 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD,
SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sale of New Durrumsey Mills, Meadow St., 3 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall.
Band, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
Native Philarmonic Society, Dinner and Concert in honour of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Java (s), from Bassein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nurjehan (s), for Coast and Calcutta; Hamida Hydroos, Trivendrum and Tuticorin; Pachumba (s), Coast and Karachi; Storm Queen (s), London; Malwa (s), Lodon, &c.; and Mecca (s), Zanzibar, &c.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th instant, at 10 a. m.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th February 1887 was 196,403 maunds, and in money Rs. 10,882.

FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Jowara, woman, aged 60 years, a mendicant, who while passing along Syud Abdool Rahimon Street on the 11th inst., was accidentally knocked down by a tram car, sustaining serious injuries. She died from its effects yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Louis DeSouza, a Goanese servant to a Hindoo tailor named Pandoo, having his place of business at Girgaum, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two pieces of gold embroidery, valued at Rs. 8, from his master's shop on the 15th instant. The accused, after stealing the article, pledged the same with a Marwarree, from whom it was recovered. On pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens at 5-30 this evening. :—

March	La Somnambula	
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Waltz	Abschied von Munchen	Gung'l.
2nd Selection	Pirates of Penzance	Fred Godfrey.
Masurka	Rosa	Burckhardt.
Galop	Il Corricolo	Durandde Cran.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.—On Thursday evening last, a dinner and entertainment were given by the Excelsior Club, on their premises, Malabar Hill, to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. This evening a dinner and entertainment in his honour will be given by the Native Philharmonic Society, of which he is a member, at their premises near the Grant Road Railway bridge. To-morrow Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Sir Dinshaw's younger brother, gives a grand evening party at his mansion on the Gowalia Tank Road, with a view to congratulate him on the high honour confirmed upon him by the Queen-Empress.

COUNTERFEITING THE QUEEN'S COIN.—Escoffkhan Bapoobhoy, a coppersmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of fraudulently delivering to a woman named Gunga two pies coated with quicksilver, with the intent of passing them off as two-anna pieces, knowing the same to be false. The woman, on discovering the fraud, reported the matter to the police and had him arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty, but had nothing further to say in his defence, neither could he produce any witnesses as to how he became possessed of the two coins. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Colonel Payne, residing at the Marine Lines, reported to the police that two long armed lounging chairs, valued at Rs. 20, is alleged to have been stolen from the west verandah of the Marine Battalion Mess-room on Wednesday night last.—Tayabhoy Mahomed, a merchant residing on the 1st floor of a house in Ghogaree Mohla, reported to the police on Thursday the theft of Rs. 440 in currency notes from his cash box. Upon enquiries instituted by the police, it appeared that a woman named Mirziam, who frequented the complainant's house, gave the complainant's son a key, on the 22nd instant, and he at her request opened his father's box and took out four currency notes and gave them to her.

DEATH OF MR. N. C. BANAJI.—We regret to have to announce the death yesterday of Mr. Nowrojee Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee at the residence of his son, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, on the Victoria Road. The funeral was attended by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bt., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, the high priest of Bombay, and almost all the leading members of the Parsee community. The deceased gentleman was connected with the Banajee and Dady Sett families, and traded under the guidance of his father, the late Cursetjee Cowasjee, one of the largest merchants of his time. He went once or twice to China on commercial enterprize, but latterly led a retired life. He was of a very amiable disposition and was much respected by those who knew him intimately. He died at the age of seventy-three.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

2ND TIES.

Bathbone	beat	Turner	6-5, 6-5, 6-4
MacMahon	,,	Ward	6-2, 6-2
Nicholson	,,	Hart	6-0, 6-3
W. Murray	,,	O'Connor	6-2, 6-2

3RD TIES.

Bathbone	vs.	MacMahon.
Nicholson	vs.	W. Murray.

To be played off by Monday, the 28th instant.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

47-86—Inperson Abdool Reheman and another vs. Lutifabebee and others. Hore C. and B. Partheard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

337-86—Winter and B—Luxumon Ramchunder vs Goculdas Kurrumsey—Hore. C. and B.

441-86—Little, S F and N—Esmalji Ebramji vs Bapuji Framjee and others—Pestonji and R, and Craigie, L and O.

491-86—Tyabji and D, Haji Adum Haji Joonus vs. W. Wordsworth and others Craigie L. and O. and Hore C. and D.

493-86—Tyabji and D. Navalchund Oodeychund and others vs. Mirsamul Sewbux T. H. Pearse.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

496-86—Bicknell and K.—Bhagoobai vs. Luximon Bapooji and others—M. H. Khan and Payne G. and S. Part heard

455-86—M. H. Khan,—Ramkrishna Balal vs. Parwatibai—Payne, G. and S.

249-86—Jefferson B. and D—Jamabai vs. Canji Anandjee and others.—Crawford and B. & Mulji B. B.

452-86—Little S. F.and N.—Purmanundas Jewandas vs Nusserwanji Edulji Moolla.—In person.

139-84—Chalk W. and S. Dadaji Bhikaji vs. Rukhmabai, Payne G. and S.

438-86—Jefferson B. and D. Samulbhai Nathubhai vs. Dwarkadas Lalloobhai and others Balk and B., T. and D. and In person.

457-86—Winter and B. Sadanund Balkrishna vs Narayen Bhawoo chowun and others Bicknell S. K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

14-85—Mirza H, K.—C. A. Turner vs. Hashum Hassoon Bhicooo and others.—Tyabji and D—Crawford and B.and in person, Part heard.

327-84—Little S. F. and N.—Jamsedji Burjorji Badhurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another Wadia and G. Partly decreed.

260-86—Payne, G and S—Nowla Rutna and another vs Tutta Khoosal and others—Bomanjee and H and Janardhun G.

451-85—In person—Morarjee Annundjee vs. Liliachand Hathibhay.—Jefferson B. and D.

124-86—M. H. Khan for pauper.—Tribhowandas Veerjee vs. Kerra Vuja and others.—Payne G. and S.

343-86—Crawford and B.—Canjee Anandjee vs. Janabai.—Jefferson B. and D.

497-86—Hore C. and B.—Henry Haig and others, vs. Ruttonchund Vunmallee.—Craigie L. and O Settled.

438-85—Macfarlane E. and H.—Haji Abdoolla Aboo vs. Aba Meya Haji Ahmed and others.—Tobin and B., and Hore C. and B., and Thakurdas D. and C. Settled

418-86—Janardhun G.—Gunputrao Harri and another vs. Sukaram Vithul and others.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Pychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the many advantages of being well borne, and unadulterated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and oil dealers throughout the Kingdom, Colonies, Japan, Stafford and Co., 30 High Holborn, London.

THE JUBILEE.

SPECIAL LETTERS FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA CAMP, FEB. 18.

I have already announced by telegraph the programme of the Jubilee celebration of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, in Camp. The loyal British subjects unanimously declared that since the establishment of the British cantonment at the Gaekwar's capital they had never witnessed such a grand and imposing spectacle as they did last night, the whole place being beautifully decorated and illuminated. A gaily decorated Mandap was erected near the Cenotaph, were the European officers and others were invited. Punctually to the hour of meeting, Colonel Berkeley and almost all the officers in the station, with some few ladies, came and walked up to their seats, through a long file of boys and girls, who were going to receive prizes and sweetmeats.

"God save the Queen" was played by the Regimental band, and the well-known Professor Moulabux greatly enlivened the gathering by the peculiar strains of his music.

The ceremony was opened by Mr. Nanabhai Harischandra, the president of the committee, with a short impressive speech. The address adopted by the meeting to be forwarded to his Excellency the Viceroy for transmission to the Queen-Empress was subsequently read out.

At the close of the address, Colonel Berkeley rose and spoke to the meeting in very appropriate terms. He characterized the address to be a nice and eloquent one, and expressed his willingness to forward the same, it being full of the deepest loyalty and sentiments of attachment to the Queen-Empress and the English rule. He seemed highly pleased with all the arrangements made, and exhibited entire satisfaction at the committee's achieving a glorious success in such a limited time at their disposal.

Miss Dinshaji, the daughter of our energetic City Municipal Commissioner, distributed prizes to the girls, and Dewan Bahadur Manibhai to the boys. Here Mr. Dinsha delivered a speech in Guzerati, suitable to the occasion. After the distribution of garlands, nosegays, attar and pan-supari the meeting dispersed amidst loud and deafening cheers and the music of the band. Special credit is due to Mr. Lalji, the Native Assistant, for his unflagging zeal and cordial assistance, and to Mr. Dinsha, who readily and promptly made available all the resources at his command, and lent his hearty co-operation in making the undertaking a complete success.

BIJAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, FEB. 18.

A large and crowded meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Durbar Hall of the China Mahal in the afternoon of the 16th to commemorate the Jubilee of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria the Empress of India. The Pant Pratinidhi of Oundh in the Satara district, who has come on a tour of inspection to his villages in this district, honoured the meeting with his presence.

On the proposition of Rao Bahadur Narayen Ganesh Deshpande, seconded by Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Ballaji Chitgupi, Mr. Ebden (Collector) occupied the chair. He opened the proceedings as follows :—

I think it seems likely that Bijapur will consent to yield precedence to no other District in enthusiastic display of loyal feeling. If our display be exceeded in splendour elsewhere, it will not be for the want of eager and hearty effort, but it will be simply due to that absence of means and materials that makes itself felt at times like this in an outlying and comparatively poor district. Other districts however will envy us the use of this splendid hall, once trodden by the feet of kings, and often the scene of gaiety and splendour, and it never, I think, used for a worthier purpose or filled with a more loyal crowd than in the case at this moment. Having reviewed the history of the past half-century, Mr. Ebden went on to say :—I must add a few words with regard to the ceremony that will be performed after we have left this hall. I am glad to think that the idea of perpetuating the memory of this day in a practical and substantial manner spontaneously originated in the breasts of certain native gentlemen of the city before me. It is a sign of the progress of the times that the memorials intended to commemorate this occasion are everywhere taking the shape of some useful institution. Not long ago in Wales I saw on the top of a wild mountain the ruins of a tower that had been raised by Loyal Welshmen in the year 1809 to commemorate the Jubilee of his Majesty George III. The wreck of it was still certainly serving that purpose. But that tower had served no other earthly end, except perhaps to point out to these after-generations the folly and uselessness of its own existence. The Victoria Jubilee School is of a far different character. The hope and prayer of all of us is that it may for ever flourish. That in it the torch of knowledge may be handed down untinmed to the generations to come, and that the memory of this day may be kept green. (Loud applause.)

Rao Bahadur Narayen Ganesh Deshpande translated the whole speech into Marathi and Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Ballaji into Canarese. The Pant Pratinidhi then congratulated her Majesty on the attainment of the fiftieth year of her most auspicious reign and expressed his loyalty and devotion to the British Throne.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Rukmangad, Inamdar, then addressed the meeting in English, dwelling at great length upon the benefits of British rule.

Mr Vishvanath Narayen Sathaye followed in an equally loyal speech.

Mr. Situramshant, the Editor of the "Ramdas" newspaper next addressed the meeting in the Brij language, expressing the devout loyalty and attachment of the people of this country to the British Throne. He concluded his speech by calling upon the meeting to give three cheers for her Majesty, which were enthusiastically given. The address to the Queen from the representatives of the Local Boards in the Bijapur Collectorate was then read by Mr. Dinsha Cooverji, and was presented to the Collector for transmission to her Majesty through the proper channels. It will be enclosed in a silver casket ordered to be made after the model of the famous "Gol Gumbaz," and will then be transmitted to her Majesty.

Translation of the above address, prepared in Marathi, Canarese, and Hindustani were then read to the meeting.

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers and pan-supari, &c., among those present, and three loud cheers to her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and also to the President were given at the invitation of Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Ballaji.

At 4-30 p.m., a grand procession, headed by an elephant specially ordered for the purpose from the Akshobhya Tirtha Swami, was formed, and it proceeded to a mandap which was very elegantly decorated under the superintendence of Mr. Ritchie, on the maidan between the Upri Burus and the road to the east of the famous Mulak-maidan gun. After the ladies and gentlemen had taken their seats, Mr. Ebden laid the foundation-stone of the new Victoria Jubilee School founded by the Municipality of Bijapur in honour of the occasion. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large mass of people. About ten boys of the English School in Bijapur, specially prepared under the suprintendence of Mr. Ebden, sang the National Anthem in English to the accompaniment of a 'Sata,' all the ladies and gentlemen present joining in the singing. The boys did their part so well that Mr. Ebden presented each of them with a 'rumal' for their performance. Choice recitals in praise of her Majesty, some of them specially composed for the occasion, were then sung by the boys and girls in Marathi, Canarese and Hindustani. The melody of some of these songs was highly admired by the audience. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of sweetmeats among the children present. At night there was a display of fireworks, which was highly appreciated by the spectators.

The principal buildings in the town, including the Daj Bawdi and the Municipal office, the Jumma Masjid, the Asur Mahal, the Anand Mahal, the Adalat Mahal, (Collector's residence), the Sat Maslly, the Chini Mahal, the Police Lines, the Upri Burus, the Sri-Vikram-Temple and the Post Office, were brightly illuminated and a bonfire was exhibited on the top of the Upri Burus. The traders and other house owners of the town heartily joined in the festivities by tastefully decorating their shops and houses by illuminating them at night. Triumphal arches were erected in the bazaar.

On the morning and evening of the 17th sports were held, under the superintendence of Messrs. Tucker and Kennedy. Most of the ladies and gentlemen in the station and a very large number of natives were present to witness them. Races of different kinds, wrestling and boxing matches along with other performances were held. The sports were continued on the following day, and prizes ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20 were awarded to the winners.

Mr. Hanumantrao, the Station Master, Southern Maratha Railway, who had decorated and illuminated the station premises, had invited the ladies and gentlemen of the place to a nautch party. On the arrival of the Collector and the ladies of his family 101 fog signals were fired in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee. Mr. Hanumantrao read a speech in English enumerating the various boons conferred on this country during the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Before leaving, the Collector thanked Mr. Hanumantrao for his hospitality.

DOHAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DOHAD, FEB. 23.

The celebration commenced here by the firing of 101 guns at sunrise. The Prarathna Samaj offered special prayers, upwards of 1,000 persons joining in them. Mr. Motilal, Deputy Collector, opened an English school. Dr. Gangadhar, chairman, school committee, delivered an able speech on the occasion, in reply to which Mr. Motilal compared the present state of education with the past. The school and Samaj owe their existence to Mr. Motilal. Mr. Motilal also held a grand Durbar, at which Inamdars, officials &c., attended.

The town, fort, and public buildings were beautifully illuminated. Mamlatdar Keshevlal and Vakil Mohenlal deserve credit for the success of this part of the programme. Fireworks closed the ceremonies.

On the 17th school boys and girls, headed by a band of music, carrying banners and flags and followed by Government officials and the public, marched in procession to the Fort, singing the praises of the Queen. Grain and clothing were freely distributed to the poor. Races and a Bhil dance came off in the afternoon, and the ceremonies concluded with the performance of Sakuntala Natak and a farce and the serving of refreshments. The drama and farce were performed by the school masters, tailors and a few senior students, who had been trained by Dr. Gangadhar and Mr. Maghanlal.

The town was tastefully decorated and several triumphal arches were erected. That at the Police Inspector's, erected at his own cost, and that at the Dispensary, erected by the Doctor at his private expense, were particularly good. Dr. Gangadhar and Mr. Pandhrung the sub-overseer, took great pains in decorating the town and erecting the arches. The decoration and illumination at Mr. Shuntukchand, a sowkar, attracted much notice and admiration.

EGATPURI FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EGATPURI, FEB. 22.

THE Jubilee festivities at this pretty little station were brought to a close on Saturday by a Flower Show, under the patronage of Mr. G. Barnett, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. The show was confined to exhibits grown in the garden of the Railway Co's. employes between Callian and Nandgaum inclusive, and through the liberality of the Agent, and the kind help of Mr. Conder, Mr. Jackson and other officials of the railway, the Collector of the District and other friends, prizes of considerable value were given. The Show was held in nine large open tents on the parade and cricket ground, which was all fenced in with the walls of the tents and pretitly decorated with flags and evergreens; the Local Volunteer Band discoursed sweet music whilst the people strolled about and inspected the well-arranged tents. There were some 4 or 500 people present, including about 100 natives, whose bright costumes added picturesqueness to the scene. It was quite a pleasure to see the stalwart looking men with bonny looking wives and pretty daughters and children enjoying the fagrance of the flowers. The roses were unfortunately not so good as they were a month ago, as the late cold weather had nipped many of the best intended for the Show; but there were some very beautiful specimens of the Marechal Neil, La France and Gloire de Dijon, besides other varieties. The finest flowers in the Show were the double geraniums of various colors. There were some very pretty annuals, lupins nasturtiums, larkspur, cozcombs and sweet peas, besides a very fine show of violets. The crotons, begonias and Dracenas were also very creditable. The cabbages and knolkohl were a marvel to look at, and there were good cauliflowers, celery, peas, beetroot and tomatoes. It was too early for the pineapples and strawberries, but there was a small plate of the latter, which made one wish for more!

The following is a list of the prizes under the various classes :—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Highly Commended.
CLASS I.				
1. 6 Rose in pots	Clarke ..	Pearcy ..	Hrand ...	
2. 1 Rose in a pot	Richardson ..	W. Smith & Apse		
CLASS II.				
1. 12 Cut Roses..	Callaghan ..	Bedford .		Proctor
2. 6 cut Roses ..	Brand ..	Pearcy ..		
3. A single cut Rose	Pearcy ..			
4. Bouquet of Roses and foliage only.....	Miss es Richardson.	Miss Peacy .	Mrs Walsh ...	
CLASS III.				
1. A group of 12 ornamental plants and flowe ers	Wolfe ..	Sheldon .	Callaghan	Walsh and Falshaw
2. Foliage plants	...	...	...	
3. Annuals not less than 6 pots	Wolfe Do ...	Pearcy .. Falsnaw.	Gott Do.	Walsh, Proctor, Pearcy
4. Geraniums do.				
5. Palms and Dracenas do.	G. Osborne..	W. Osborn .	Sheldon	
6. Ferns do.	Payne ..	G. Osborne.	Gurr	
7. Coilus do.	Do	Wolfe ...	Pearcy	
8. Crotons do.	Gott	Green ...	Proctor	Mollins & Pearcy
9. Begonias do.	Pearcy ..	Payne ...	Walsh	
10. Naturtiums do.	Gott	Wolf	Pearcy..	Richard-son.
11. Violets 1 pot.	Wade ..	Gott	Hedley	
15. Finest flower in the show ...	Mayes ...			Pearcy and Walsh
17. Vase of flowers	Green ..	Pearcy..	Gott	
18. Bouquet arranged by a lady	Mrs Wolfe ..	Mrs Walsh ...	Mrs. C Osborne	Richard-son
19. Bouquet of wild flowers picked by children ...	Burns ..	Harrison		
20. Cut flowers 6 varieties.. ...	Wolfe ..	Walsh ...		
CLASS IV.				
1. Tomatoes	Wade ..	Tumber ..	Callagh an	Smith and Apse, Pearcy
2. Vegetables ..	Hadrel.. Pearcy equal	Callagh an	Wade ..	Smith and Apse, Thomas

For flower gardens Wolfe carried off the 1st prize, and Pearcy, Gott and Falshaw were equal, so each got the 2nd prize, and Proctor, Walsh, W. Thomson and Goff the 3rd prize. Besides these Gurr and Wilcox got special prizes given by Rev. T. Corfield for very creditable gardens made in a very short time, and many others were specially commended. For vegetable gardens Hadrel got the 1st prize, Callaghan 2nd, and Thomas 3rd prize.

HUBLI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, FEB. 20.

The town was gally decorated, and many houses were whitewashed for the occasion. Our Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Selke, assisted by the Municipal Secretary and the Sanitary Inspector, as well as by the Sub-Judge Rao Saheb Raghavendra Rao, and the Mamlatdar Rao Saheb Joshi, had made all the necessary arrangements to render the occasion ever memorable in the annals of this commercial town. Mr. Selke fed at his own expense 700 poor people of the town, and has moreover made a gift of Rs. 500 for giving annual prizes in primary schools in the towns of Hubli and Kolhapur. The Jubilee Committee had erected an arch at the entrance to the Mamlatdar's and a splendid pavilion near the Police Chandi in the midst of the town. The proceedings of the day commenced with a public meeting of the citizens and a few leading members of the town of Dharwar. The meeting was an immense success. It was presided over by Mr. Gamble B. A.; C. S., Assistant Collector in charge of the Taluka, Mr. Knight, Assistant Collector, Mr. O'Donoghue, Rev. Deimelhuber of the German Mission, and Messrs. Irvine and Howell and other officers of the S. M. Railway, and a few ladies. Rao Sahebs Rodda, Marathe, Bhatkhande, Apte and, Valvekar, were also among those present. Mr Gamble in an able speech enumerated the blessings her Majesty's Government has bestowed upon India. Rao Saheb Rodda also made a speech breathing sentiments of loyalty, and was followed by Mr Janardan and Mr Apte. Rao Bahadur Byahutti, president of the city municipality, translated Mr Gamble's speech into the vernacular for the benefit of those who did not know English. The school boys sang prayers for her Majesty, including the National Anthem. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting, which concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for her Majesty. In the afternoon prizes were distributed to all the school girls, numbering about 400, by Rao Saheb Marathe. There were athletic sports in the evening. The Railway station, all public offices and the main portion of the bazaar were brilliantly illuminated. The credit of the success of the illuminations is due to Rao Bhakhandi, who was untiring in his exertions.

Rather late in the night there was a display of fireworks on the Maidan in front of the Dispensary. Some thousands of people were present to witness the fireworks.

DURBAR AND STATE DINNER AT JEYPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, FEB. 18.

The Jubilee was celebrated at Jeypore on the 16th inst. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the Nahargurh Fort at sunrise. Triumphal arches with suitable mottoes were erected in prominent places of the city. All the Raj offices were closed for two days both in the capital and in the Mofussil.

A public Durbar was held in the afternoon by H. H. the Maharajah in the big Audience Hall or Dewan-i-Am, where the Nobles and Sirdars of the State as well as the Raj officials assembled. The Resident and other English officers came to the Durbar at 4-30 p.m. The Resident presented to the Maharajah a Khureeta from his Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness and all present stood up, while the band played "God save the Queen" After all had resumed their seats, the Khureeta was read in English and in Urdu.

The Resident then addressed the Maharajah in Urdu, announcing at the close that her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to add two more guns to his Highness' salute.

The Maharajah's proclamation remitting twelve lakhs of rupees to the cultivators of the State was then read in Hindi.

One hundred prisoners from the Central Jail were released.

After a few minutes' nautch the Maharajah presented attar and garlands to the Resident and to the other gentlemen.

Arrangements had been made for the ladies to witnes the Durbar from the baloony behind.

In the evening the whole of the City, including shops and private dwellings, the Naharghur Fort as well as the adjacent hills, the Ramnewas gardens, and the Residency road were illuminated.

At the 6 p.m. the Maharajah drove to the Residency, which was also illuminated, to congratulate the Resident.

After a few minutes' conversation, the Maharajah and the Resident were driven to the palace, followed by carriages of ladies and gentlemen whom his Highness had invited to a State dinner.

When the dinner was over, a speech was read on the part of the Maharajah.

His Highness then stood up and proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was drunk with loud cheers, the band playing the National Anthem. His Highness said :—

Mr. Heavey, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Deeply sensible as I am of the innumerable blessings I and my people are enjoying under the protection of her Majesty's Government, I cannot express the joy I feel on this happy and auspicious occasion we have assembled here to-night to celebrate. Her Majesty's reign has been full of glorious and mighty achievements, great and noble deeds, brilliant discoveries and wonderful inventions, adding immeasurably to the prestige and power of Great Britain and placing her sons still ahead in the van of civilization. The great events of the past fifty years will, I am sure, always shine in history with dazzling lustre and continue from generation to generation to inspire the English nation and those under its influence with high and noble aspirations and with ardent love for all that is great and good. The peace and prosperity which have generally prevailed throughout her Majesty's vast Empire are fully appreciated by her countless subjects, and they all wish and pray that her Majesty may be long spared to guide their destinies. The joyous acclamations and festivities among all classes of men on this auspicious event will, I hope, gratify her Majesty as manifestations of their love and attachment to her august person. The native Princes of India, whose interests it has been the constant policy of her Majesty's Government to maintain and cherish and the integrity of whose States has always been preserved with great care and consideration, look upon their loyalty and devotion to her Majesty as the foundation of their happiness and prosperity, feel just and genuine pride in her mighty renown and world-wide power, and unfeignedly share in the trust and affection with which her Majesty is regarded by all who are under her sway. Mr. Heavey, you will confer a great favour on me by conveying to her Majesty my loyal congratulations on this happy occasion, and submitting my renewed assurances that I always hold myself and the resources of my State in readiness for the service of her Most Gracious Majesty and her Majesty's Government, under the protection of which I and my people are so happy and prosperous. Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very thankful to you for enlivening me to-night the pleasure of your company, and I beg you to drink the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress and join me in giving three hearty cheers, wishing her Majesty long life.

His Highness then proposed the health of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, which was drunk with the same ceremonies.

The Resident, in proposing the health of the Maharajah, said :—

There are several ways in which the ruler of a native State can show that he appreciates his position and can make good his claim to our admiration and regard. First, of course, comes firm and unswerving loyalty to the British Crown. Now the race to which his Highness belongs is one of the most faithful ever known. Even in the days of the Mogul Empire, when the policy of some of the Mahomedan Sovereigns was such as to excite the hostility of Hindus, the Rajputs remained true to their allegiance, and it was not until the Mogul Empire broke up chiefly in consequence of internal dissension, that the Rajput Princes struck out for themselves. I maintain that we have no better friends than the Rajputs of Rajwarra, and among the Rajputs we have no better friend than Sawai Madho Singh Maharajah of Jeypoor. (Loud applause.) Next, there is the administration of the State. I have heard some capitalist critics say that it is all very well that Jeypoor city should be well laid out, that good water should be supplied, that the roads should be lighted with gas, and that the houses should be coloured pink, but look below the surface and what will you see? Well Ladies and Gentlemen, if you look below the surface and pry into holes and corners, you will probably discover that Jeypoor has its slums like London, that there are rogues as well as many honest men in Jeypoor, and that some departments of the State may require reform just as some of our departments at home need reform. If you had the opportunities which I have of examining the question more closely, you would reach the same conclusion which I have reached, namely, that Jeypoor deserves a foremost place among the progressive and well governed States of India. (Cheers.) You have doubtless heard that the Maharajah, in appreciation of this joyful event, has subscribed the munificent sum of one lakh of rupees to the Countes of Dufferin's Fund for the Medical relief of suffering women in India. (Cheers.) It was further proclaimed in Durbar to-day that his Highness had ordered the remission of arrears of fines, compensation for thefts and *Talabana* or process fees, outstanding against the cultivating classes. This will not only relieve the State books of an enormous sum of money, but it will do much more. It will take a heavy burden off the backs of toiling thousands whom we do not often see, and we are rather apt to forget, but who are nevertheless the back bone of the State. (Cheers.) These, Ladies and Gentlemen, are noble and generous deeds which deserve to be remembered and which should give fame to Rawal Madho Singh of Jeypoor a renown more lasting than brass and more solid than the marble hewn from his quarries of Raiala. Lastly, I have to mention the Maharajah's courtesy and kindness to ourselves. For my own part I can say that I have never made a reasonable request on behalf of any of my countrymen without meeting from his Highness a ready and even an eager response. Our Sovereign evidently appreciates the Maharajah's worth, for, as I announced in Durbar, her Majesty has ordered that an increase of two guns be made to his Highness's salute as a personal distinction. I also take this opportunity of making another pleasing announcement. There is a gentleman standing near me, to whose good advice, as a trusted councillor of the Maharajah, much of the prosperity of Jeypoor is due. I refer to my excellent friend, Baboo Kanto Chunder Mookerjee. (Cheers.) I have just heard on good authority that in recognition of this gentleman's eminent services, it is the intention of the British Government to bestow upon him the title of "Rao Bahadur" which is a title much prized in native society. (Cheers.)

The Maharajah then led the Resident and his other guests to the Pitum Newas, where they were entertained with a nautch. The proceedings of the evening closed with a display of fireworks in front of the Chunder Mahal, to which all Eurasians and other Christians present at the station were allowed access, and seats were provided for them on the platform before Chunder Mahal. The Maharajah's guests took leave of him at about 10-30 p.m. Garlands and attar were presented.

The head officer of each Nizamut celebrated the Jubilee in a suitable manner, and the Nizamut and Tehsil buildings were illuminated. The Patels, Putwaries and the head men of the adjacent villages observed a holiday, and came in bands to submit their loyal congratulation through their respective Nazims. The Maharajah gave a feast to the boys of the College, numbering about 1,300, and also to the teachers and girls of the Central and other branch female schools numbering about 800.

On the following day 18 of the principal Sirdars of the State called at the Residency to submit their congratulations to the Resident.

The Volunteers of the station joined by some of the students of the Maharajah's College held, with the permission of H. H. the Maharajah, a variety of athletic sports in the Ramnewas Garden. The Resident and all the ladies and gentlemen as well as the Sirdars and noblemen of the city were present. The Maharajah made a handsome contribution to the prize fund.

KAIRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KAIRA, FEB. 21.

Never did Kaira witness such a spontaneous effusion of loyalty and enthusiasm as on the 16th. The programme included a children's procession, a Durbar distribution of prizes, children's fete, illuminations and a display of fireworks. The whole town had a gay appearance.

A temporary shamiana was erected in the compound of the Adawlut, where a band of native musicians specially ordered from Ahmedabad played throughout the day. A figure of her Majesty, in which the hand of Mr. Madanrao Madhavrao, Sub-Overseer in the Engineer's Office here, now a pensioner, showed its cunning, was put at the entrance with the motto, "Justice, Mercy and Love personified."

The first programme of the day was the school children's procession. The children from all the schools, about a thousand in number, gathered together in front of the Municipal building outside the town wall, wearing garlands, and dressed in their richest attire. The procession entered the shamiana, where seats were provided for them. This was followed by the procession of the Municipal Commissioners, the members of the local Jubilee committee, the Thakores and Inamdars of the district invited on the occasion, and the Government officials and leading gentry of Kaira. All these, headed by a band, walked to the Collector's bungalow to escort him to the Durbar.

The Collector, addressing the assembly, said :—It is a matter of regret to me that I am unable to speak to you in your own language, but this does not lessen the sympathy with which it is my pleasure to take part in the proceedings of to-day. I can honestly say that those proceedings are the spontaneous result of native feeling, and have been inspired as little as possible by official leading. My duties as Chief Executive Officer of the district have therefore been light and have been almost restricted to expressing the pleasure I have in meeting you here to-day. I am sure that we are all actuated by a strong personal feeling of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, more especially to its present representative; and while commemorating her Jubilee we trust that still many more years will be granted to her to rule over us, and if possible to strengthen the bonds of love and reverence with which we all regard her. (Cheers and applause.)

The Collector's remarks having been translated into Gujerati by Mr. Jhaverbhai Mathoorbhai, Dr. T. C. Khandwala addressed the meeting on the blessings which had been bestowed on the people of India during the Queen's reign. The speech was translated into vernacular by Mr. Motiram Raghunathdas, Local Fund Accountant there. Among other speakers were Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwer, Sub-Judge' Kaira, Mr. Mangaldas Govordhandas Modi, and Mohanlal Parbhoodas, a sowkar of this place. They particularly dwelt upon the security of life and property under British administration.

The speeches were followed by songs composed for the occasion. The girls sang the Gujerati adaptation of the National Anthem. Prizes were then distributed to the boys and girls by the President. Garlands and bouquets were afterwards distributed. Thanks were voted to the President. The National Anthem was sung by the children.

KURANDWAD STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURANDWAD, FEB. 18.

As the Senior and Junior Chiefs of Kurandwad had to attend the Durbar at Kolhapur, the celebration of the Jubilee here was postponed to the 17th. A meeting was held in Shri Vishnu's temple at 8 p.m., at which all the gentlemen, Bhikshus and ladies were present. Among the principal members were :—Shriwant Bala Sahib, the Senior Chief; Shriwant Bapu Sahib and Shriwant Daji Sahib, the Junior Chiefs and their sons; Rao Sahib Bhadkamkar, Karbhari to the Senior Chief; Rao Sahib Yellurkar, the Junior Chief's Karbhari; Rao Sahib Parchure, Munsif; Rao Sahib Joshi, Chitnis; Rao Sahib Shidore, Chitnis; Messrs. Bala Dixit and Bakhar, and a number of officers, gentlemen and Shikshuks. All the State ladies were present. Shriwant Bapu Sahib was voted to the chair. A nautch gave delight to a good many people, after which Shriwant Bala Sahib addressed the assembly in English. He enumerated some of the boons which had been conferred upon the natives of India during the Queen's reign, mentioning more particularly those relating to education, justice, and railway and telegraphic communication.

Shriwant Bapu Sahib then addressed the assembly in the vernacular, recapitulating to a great extent what the previous speaker had said. A National Anthem was then recited by some school boys; after the Chiefs themselves.

At night there was a display of fireworks. The whole town had been beautifully illuminated and decorated.

MAHI KANTHA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SADRA, FEB. 22.

THE proceedings commenced at 7 a.m. on the 16th, with a parade of the Agency Mounted and Foot Police and a Detachment of the P.W. O

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. in Consols and of ¼ per cent. in French Rentes, at 101¼ and 103¼ respectively, is reported by Reuter's financial telegram to-day's morning. Sterling Indian loan had moved up another ¼ per cent., bringing it to a level with Consols again. Four per cents. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower at 70⅜; but 4½ per cent. Paper was unchanged. Bar Silver was still quoted by Reuter at 46 5-16d. per oz. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £50,000 in Gold at Bombay; and £29,000 in Silver, half to Bombay and half to Calcutta. The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show that the proportion of the Bank's Reserve to its Liabilities had become less by 1 per cent. during the week, and stood on Wednesday at 50 per cent. Why this should be so we are unable to judge, as all the items wired by Reuter show an increase compared with the previous week. There had been no further change in the rates of discount; and the Produce markets generally showed no movement.

The stronger tone continued to prevail in Liverpool yesterday, the market closing firm, and the sales amounting to 14,000 bales—the same figures as the day before—but Surats, which were called steady, were taken to a larger extent, say 1,500 bales. In ready Cotton there was no change in prices. Arrivals were firmer, and for April-May and May-June deliveries the price was put up 1-32d. while in other positions the advance was 1-64d. only.

At 9 9-16 cents for Spot Mid-Uplands, and 9·70 for June Futures, New York prices show no change, although Receipts at the U. S. Ports have been decidedly heavy for the week nearly closed, as is shown by the following figures, which make the excess for the five days 11,000 bales compared with last season, and 40,000 bales as against 1885:—

	1887	1886	1885
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Thursday's receipts	17,000	8,000	12,000
Five days' do.	82,000	71,000	42,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,732,000	4,485,000	4,362,000

COTTON has been rather quiet to-day, but there has been a fair amount of business doing, confined however, to ready Cotton, at about previous rates; for there appears to be no disposition on either side, at the amount, to anticipate the future by forward contracts. The figures which we gave last evening show that the weekly arrivals of new Cotton are now on about a par with the receipts at the same time last season; and although Bhownuggur is now coming forward at the rate of some 5,000 bales a week, and supplies of Oomras continue liberal, we must expect to see the excess of over 111,000 bales, which a comparison of the total receipts this season with last shows diminish as the supplies of the crops which were harvested, so early begin to fall off, and those of the later ones are retarded if not reduced. On the latter point, natives who know the Broach and Dholleral districts well, speak confidently of a 12 anna crop in both,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—We have not heard of a single transaction in any description, and the market, as to business, must be called dull in the extreme, though we can make no change in our quotations, which are maintained by dealers at their old bid.

FREIGHTS are steady at previous rates, say 20s. per ton for Cotton to Liverpool; 21s. 3d. to London and Havre; and generally 20s. to Continental Ports, excepting Trieste and Venice, for which the quotation is 32s. 6d. at a par of exchange. We hear that the "Worseley Hall" (s) has been fixed for Marseilles at 19s. 6d.; and the "Empire" (s) at 20s 6d per ton.

EXCHANGE.—There was a markedly weaker feeling at opening this morning, particularly as to forward Credits, which were quoted at 1s 5 13-16d. for April delivery, and at 1s 5 25-32d. for May, transactions having taken place at these rates, 1s 5 23-32d was named at first for Bank demand, but this rate was not long maintained, and we close at a decline of 1-32d. Remitters however have been generally out of the market. We quote:—

		per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 11-16d.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
France, do.	1 99d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm at 95⅝ for ready Fours, and the rate continued to advance, closing at 96, though sellers were asking ⅛ per cent. more. Four-and-a-half per cents are now quoted at 99⅞ to 100.

SHARES.—A very limited business has been passing in the Bazar to-day, and the reported transactions, which mostly show a rise, are as follows:—Connaught Mill, Rs.580; City of Bombay, Rs. 870; Mazagon Spinning, Rs. 182½; New Great Eastern, Rs. 810; Mofussil Press, Rs. 412½; Port Cunning, Rs. 207½; Treacher & Co. Rs. 1,185.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's rate of interest for demand Loans on the security of Government Paper, remains at 8 per cent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS,

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	712 xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	32,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	27,320	250		5 pct.	106xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
ance Co	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		0	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,309	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	-	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99xd.
Alfred Mand'g. Co.	1,000	2500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufac. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Ballary Ele. W. Co., Ld.	511	500	all	Rs. 224	720
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	355xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Bezar Mf'g. Co. Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New Issue	5,000	125	-	Rs. 125	201
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 124	870
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	580
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	870
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	640xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,972	1,000	..	..	963
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	160
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	775
Hingangha Mills Ld	700	5 10	all	87½ p.a.	955
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	800	Rs. 2	850
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manufg. Co.	668	500	500	Rs. 75	1330
James Greyve Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	580
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	14-5-7	401
Jowra Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,171
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Mackanlee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,730
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	570
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	1824
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,400
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	410
Naigaum Cotton Clean Ning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	75
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	265
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	810
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	515
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	135
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	000	500	500	..	82
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	860
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,255
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	640
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	310
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	485
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Lukmidas Khimji			1,0	...	720
B. W. Co.					

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	-	-	4
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	-	4100	-	-	4160

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co. Karachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Ellary	520	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 16	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 200	220
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	2,500	2,500	Rs. 60	1,725
Framji Petit	300	500	500	Rs. 80	680
Harvey & Sabapathy Cotton Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	402
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Maronville Press Co.	1,500	125	-	-	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	413½
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	-	102½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	370
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	600	600	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,235
Sassoon Press Co.	400	500	200	Rs. 20	640
Vikari Press Co	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	813

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.	180
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150		125
Bapty Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.	140
Barton & Co. Ld.	335	200	165	Rs. 16	116
Do. New Issue	1,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Bombay Sand & Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	2-3p.c.	11
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	2-3p.c.	100xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	6 p.c.	540
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	15 p. ct.	210
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 5	112xd.
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	62	375	7 p.c.	2,725
Bombay Municipal Bonds				Rs. 5	615
Cash Bennet	1,500	100	100	2½	100
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	11
Cooper, Madon & Co.	3,000	100	100	..	97
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 10	70
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 15	74
Karnadev Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	250	250	..	15
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	170	..	250
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 26.	331
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	15 p.ct.	95
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	800	100	100	Rs. 43	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,500	100	100	13 p.ct.	104
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	5	5 & ½	110
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	43
Port Cleaning Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 12	53
Phillips & Co., Ld.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 20	2914
Soundy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	3 p.c.	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	..	70
Treacher & Co., Ld.	12,700	25	25	..	71
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	..	1,185
Victoria India Fire Mills	1,500	100	100	Rs 15	185
W. M. Mody & Co	000	125	100	25	95
	000	0	200		195

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OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes:—

The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.

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Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.

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THE FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund who have not yet sent in their contributions are earnestly requested to pay such amounts at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay to allow of the early settlement of the accounts.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Bombay, 19th Feb. 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.

A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.

It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, 7th March 1887, as under:—

(1) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL at 3 p.m. for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on the 9th inst. (2) SPECIAL GENERAL at 3-15 p.m. for the consideration of the following business:—

1 The Clerk and Secretary will report the election of Dr. C. F. Underwood, M.D., as member of the Corporation.

2 Letter from Mr. Parker resigning his seat in the Corporation.

3 Notices of Motion from H. G. Selby, Esq., to the effect —1 That the Commissioner be called on to produce the entire correspondence between himself and the Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding the reduction of the Consolidated Rate. 2 That, with reference to Government letter on this subject, Dr. T. Blaney, K. M. Shroff, Esq. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq. R. D. Sethna, Esq. Lieut.-Col A. H. Fortman, R.N. Khote, Esq. The Hon'ble K. T. Telang, Captain G. Martin, be appointed a Committee to draw up a reply to Government, the Committee to have power to call for Municipal persons and papers. 3 "That the Chairman be requested to take Counsel's opinion on the following points:—[a] Whether the Corporation can by rule enforce the production before it the Municipal Commissioner's Office. [b] Whether individual members of the Corporation have or have not the right to call for such papers on giving due notice of their intention," [c] That this Corporation desires to place on record its sense of the zeal and success with which its executive officers carried out the arrangements in connection with the Jubilee of H. M. the Queen. That the Commissioner be requested to tender the thanks of the Corporation to the gentlemen concerned.

4 Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council, up to the 3rd inst.

5 Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs.6,798-11-0, being the book value of 121 bullocks.

6 Government Resolution, sanctioning the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, by the Municipality, in connection with the Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

7 Petition from residents of Somerkhary, asking that a large shed in the vicinity of the Post Office, in that locality, where rice bealing is carried on, may be removed.

8 Letter, from Mrs. L. Florence Forde, conveying her sincere thanks for the vote of condolence passed by the Corporation on the death of her husband, the late Mr. A. W. Forde.

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Sec. Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 25th Feb. 1887.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES on the Religious Literature of the Jains will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer Hall of the University on THURSDAY the 3rd March 1887, at 5-30 p. m.

LECTURER.—PROFESSOR PETERSON.

SUBJECT.—MAHAVIRA, THE JAIN BUDDHA.

The remaining Lectures of the Series will be delivered on each following Thursday at the same place and hour. The Lectures are open to the Public.

By order.

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—February 24, at Byculla, the wife of D. MacDonald, M.D., of a son.

VIDAL—February 17, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Lt. H. Vidal, 2nd (D. C. O.) Belooch Regt., of a son.

DEATH.

BANAJEE—February 25, at his residence Albert Hall, Victoria Road, Mazagon, Mr. Nowrojii Cursetji Cawasji Banaji, (Father of Mr. Muncherji Nowrojii Banaji), aged 72. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHARLES—February 19, at Lahore, the wife of Surgeon R. Havelock Charles, MD, M Ch, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

MOBERLY—February 19, at Nellore, the wife of H Moberly, M C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRANGE—GOODMAN—February 14, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Revd W F Armstrong, James Cecil Grange, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, to Rosina Emily, youngest daughter of Conductor H Goodman, late Commissariat Department

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—February 14, at Tespore, Assam, J D Campbell, Porwar Tea Estate.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

AMERICAN interest in India and in the English rule in India was considerably excited a few months ago by an article in one of the New York reviews, in which a travelled Babu enlightened the American public with a most moving account of the crimes of the English Government and of English society in this country. This remarkable gentleman—we have really forgotten his name, though doubtless the editor of the *Indian Mirror* remembers it—turns out to have been the founder of a school. He has found an imitator in a Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi, who, as the paragraphists would say, hails from not a hundred miles from Poona, who has been to America, and who has had strange things to tell his American friends about the way in which the English treat their native fellow-subjects. We hope it is no breach of confidence to indicate the chief points in a communication which, we suspect, was not meant for other than American ears. The fault at the worst would not in that case be ours, but that of an esteemed Calcutta contemporary which reprints Mr. Joshi's denunciation without protest, and, we half suspect, with something like sympathy. One must think so much the worse, either of the English in India and all the world over—which would be a pity—or of Mr. Joshi—which would be a simple calamity—for the publication of this letter that the editor of the *Indéx*, which we understand to be a paper published somewhere in the land of Mr. Barnum, if he had cared much for our reputation or for that of Mr. Joshi, would have done well to have restricted the circulation of the number containing this remarkable letter to the precincts of his publishing office. However, here it is, filling ever so many columns of the *Mirror*, and it would never do if, with so formidable an indictment drawn up against them, the brutal English, the currish English, the insolent English—for we are all that and much more and worse—were to be left unaware of what Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi thought of them at the moment he despatched a letter from Port Said to the editor of the *Index*. The editor of the *Index* by the way, in publishing the letter wherein Mr. Joshi tells of the sins which the English people committed against Mr. Joshi during his voyage from London to Bombay, has not quite acted up to the name of that eminent journal. We look to the *Index* for indices, and if an index of the sins of the English had been appended to the letter in which they are set out it would have been so much easier to make out, at a glance, what a wicked people we all are. "English cur," "English blockhead," "Low character of English," Brood of vipers," "Indian idiots," would be prominent headings in such a summary of the contents of the indictment. Thus condensed it would constitute a fearful catalogue of our shortcomings, and would be as useful as the French dictionary of the Brighton lodging house-keeper in *Ici on Parle Français*, who, with an indignant "I'll tell you what you are!" turned to its pages when he wanted to give the wicked French Marquis a bit of his mind. But, as we have said, we suspect that Mr. Joshi had no wish to let this wonderful letter be seen of men—except of such men as read the *Index* on its native soil. "The Indian papers," he sadly confesses, "are I am afraid much too loyal to give a corner to such stuff as this." We ourselves have no corner roomy enough for reproducing all that Mr. Joshi has written. If we give what the compilers of old days would have called "elegant extracts" from his letter, it is only because we are much too jealous to let American readers enjoy a monopoly of the good things that he has prepared for them.

First of all let us acknowledge the courage which has nerved this good man to utter denunciations which in his own view at least brings his neck in danger. He reluctantly accompanied his wife from America, he says, "because I know that I would be ill-treated by the English for my outspokenness, and ultimately imprisoned for life, or committed to the gallows, and I assure you that the time is not far distant." Let us make Mr. Joshi's mind easy on this point. We cannot tell what exalted position he may hereafter attain to; but he may safely leave gaol and gallows out of his reckoning. His troubles began—those at least of them which did not have their beginning when the first Englishman appeared upon the earth—in his relations with that eminent firm whose *raison d'etre* is the saving of trouble to travellers. Messrs. Cook and Son, "proving traitors," because, as he explains, of the English blood that runs through their veins, disappointed him in securing a berth on a British India boat, and added to the offence by communicating with him through "a buoyant, burlesque young-looking English cur." We hope the young cur had a sufficient appreciation of burlesque not to be alarmed at the scene which presented itself in Cook's London office when this ill-used man discovered how he had been wronged. "I was all wrath and indignation," Mr. Joshi tells us. "I burst, as is my wont, into bitter exclamations. I abused the English right and left, and said that their power in India"—are our fire engines in good order by the way, and our water mains ready for work?—"should be blown up and every insult retaliated by bloodshed. Ah, that day will come, continued I. I must go back, awake and stir up my people to their duty from their present lethargy. Oh, you English curs and blockheads, if you do not wish to associate with Hindus, why do you go to India? You are begotten of madmen. You live on Indian bread and butter; you are fattened like pigs in India and yet you don't want to travel with a Hindu. Ah, you mean villains!" After this the world will think with increased astonishment of the admirable system of the great tourist agents. Admirable managers indeed must they be if clients of this kind wait upon them and leave their office none the worse for the interview. But experience in "personally conducting" has doubtless brought Messrs. Cook and Son into contact with even stranger clients than Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi. However, though the Henzada left London without Mr. Joshi and his wife there was the Peshawar in dock, just about to sail, and a passage was secured on that most comfortable of P. and O. steamers. The reason for it does not appear, but Mr. Joshi tells us that he secured a berth for his wife, and booked himself as her servant—a sacrifice to conjugal duty which seems to have been attended with some inconveniences. For instance, he had to sleep upon deck, and to be treated as a "living being good for nothing." In this respect he was worse off than the cattle and the poultry, though for this he has a ready explanation. Cows have a shed on the steamer, he tells us, although according to Christian belief they have no souls, because their milk is nourishing to Baba Log, whom he is good enough to call "a breed of vipers." Don Carlos, shaking his fists at the little king in his cradle, calling him a usurper, and threatening to cut his cape in two for him, or the equally courageous Mr. Eccles, apostrophising another sleeping infant as "Pauper I" are illustrious precedents for Mr. Joshi's controversy with the toddling little Anglo-Indians who pinch their ayahs and drink milk. But he doubtless feels that if the English domination in India is to be crushed at all it must be crushed in the bud. He may even have seen an embryo Collector Saheb or two amongst the young folk on board the Peshawur.

We cannot follow Mr. Joshi through all the griefs of his journey. They seem almost tragical, and hard to parallel in the experience of most P. and O. travellers. But then the position of a gentleman who, travelling with his wife, dutifully elects to go as her servant and be content with a deck passage, is peculiar. If we doubt whether any one laughed and said "Bravo, white waiter, well done!" when a waiter accidentally struck a native lady with a chair, and made no apology for it, it is not only because Mr. Joshi was in another part of the steamer when the incident is alleged to have occurred. All this is painful, personal, and out of reach of enquiry. There are political inferences in Mr. Joshi's narrative which we turn to with greater interest, and with only one regret. He really ought to have been secured by the Public Service Commission. A gentlemau who has discovered that "Indian idiots, or those whose brains are deranged, go to England," and that "if they have any sense it is easily settled by champagne and brandy," might have told Sir Charles Aitchison much that he would have listened to with infinite interest. How much the case for a simultaneous examination in India for the Civil Service would have been strengthened if this fact had been put upon the records of the Commission? And how praters about reform would have been discouraged if, with all the authority that attached to evidence given before that august body, Mr. Joshi had been able to tell the world, as he tells us in this remarkable letter, that "Present reforms advocate meat diet, but beginners cannot look at it without nauseating sensations. As a precautionary step a glass of brandy is first administered to them, and when they are about to tumble down, reform dishes of lungs, heart, and tongue, &c., are placed before them. Indian youths so deformed, swallow what was so obnoxious to them before." These surely are not the young men who are to lay that rod on the back of the English which, in Mr. Joshi's opinion, will do far more than the sending of political delegates to England. The great flaggellation is to be done, not by all the politicians that India can bring into congress, but by Mr. Joshi and the Russians. Every beginner in school, he is good enough to tell us, knows by heart the sentence in the Primer, "A rod for a fool's back." "The Anglo-Indian is such a creature. Who will give him a rod on his back? Not the Hindus, not the Mahomedans, but certainly the Russians. If you want iron and coal, go to England; if you want whiskey, go to France and Germany; but for a rod you must go to Russia." Perhaps so. But if we were to ask Russia for a rod she might ask us for a back upon which to lay it. Yet Mr. Joshi is too amusing a gentleman to deserve thinking of in that connection, and even he may talk of rods with impuuity—in India at all events.

THE relief of Emin Bey under Stanley is to be a quasi-military expedition, and the heavier weapons are represented by the Maxim automatic machine gun. This gun is by far the best machine gun yet invented, and has been tried successfully against other types, although not yet represented in the British army. All other machine guns are worked by hand, a crank or handle being revolved by the soldier in charge. This causes the cartridges to drop one by one into the barrel, and to be fired by the striker actuated by the crank mechanism. In other words, the fire is dependent on the will of one man who may be skilled or even only unskilful. He, at any rate, cannot know whether a particular cartridge is going to miss fire or not, and must therefore go on grinding out bullets somewhat automatically. But so rapid is the action of the mechanism that, if a cartridge hangs fire, as must occasionally be the case with the very best ammunition, it is ejected into the mechanism before it can explode, and, by exploding there, causes a breakdown or jam. The ordinary machine gun is, moreover, fed by a drum or hopper revolving *above* the gun, which hopper has to be frequently changed, thus exposing a second man to infantry fire. The Maxim gun proceeds on a totally different principle, viz., that of utilizing the recoil of one cartridge to fire the next. The lock mechanism is independent of the remainder of the gun, running freely in guides, and having a crank shaft fitted to its rear extremity. The first cartridge is fired by hand, the recoil or kick of that cartridge drives back the lock till the crank passes over in its turn and drives forward the lock and striker on to the new cartridge, which has, meanwhile, taken the place of the empty ejected case. If a cartridge hangs fire, no harm can happen to the mechauism, for the gun waits for the cartridge, and does not continue to act till the cartridge explodes and gives it the necessary motive power. This explosive force is found sufficient to work the gun automatically, except in the case of a regular miss fire; then the operator has to eject the useless cartridge, fire the next and leave the machine to itself. Another advantage over the ordinary type is that the feed is kept up from a bandolier entering from below, and consequently requiring no such exposure of the soldier as is called for with the hopper attachment. In fact it can be worked by a man lying down under cover of a shelter trench if needed, and is, therefore, most suitable for employment with infantry. Stanley's gun, is, however, protected by a steel shield, which folds so as to oppose a double plate to rifle fire, or a sloping roof above a single plate front when opposed by arrows only. As a matter of fact no men armed only with arrows could live within range of the gun, so the use of the arrow shield is only for protection against ambushes or men hidden in thick jungle. The adoption of this weapon by the expedition is a further proof that it means business, and we wish Mr. Stanley every success in his enterprise.

WITH reference to our remarks yesterday about the action of the Corporation in rescinding the enhancement of the Consolidated rate, Captain Selby writes challenging us to show any compact between the Government and the Corporation with regard to the said rate. He wants chapter and verse, and if we cannot produce both, he holds that the verdict must be against us and in favour of that vote of the Corporation which he himself resisted. Captain Selby was right when he voted in the minority against that reduction, and he is wrong in asking us to produce the text of a written compact between the Government and the Corporation on the subject. We never said or implied that any legal document of the kind passed between the parties to the understanding. Our allegation is that the Government of Bombay was induced to ask the Legislative Council to pass an Act to legalise an enhancement of the Town Duties on food, fuel and paraffin oil, on the understanding that an equivalent addition would be made to the rate on house property, the basis of the financial operation for which legislative sanction was required being that the burden of the funds to provide for the new water-supply should be fairly divided between the propertied class and the labouring population of the City. Did this understanding exist, or did it not? Had the Government reasonable cause to believe that it was the intention and purpose of the Corporation to divide the extra taxation equitably between the two classes? We affirm that they had. That is our whole contention. We say further that the Government would never have consented to legislate for the purpose of raising the Octroi duty, had not an essential part of the scheme in which they were asked to concur, been a proportionate enhancement of the House rate. Will Captain Selby maintain that this view of the matter is baseless, and that not only we, but Government also, are labouring under a complete delusion that this understanding existed? It is notorious that a considerable number of the Town Council would not have voted as they did in favour of the enhancement of the Town Duties, had it not been for the provision of a similar enhancement of the tax on property. It is our case that not only the members of the Town Council and of the Corporation who so voted, but the Government also have a right to complain that in rescinding the enhancement of the one duty and retaining it on the other a virtual breach of faith, if technically not of compact, has been committed.

EROS SLEEPING.

(IN THE VATICAN GALLERY.)

Deep seems his sleep but not too long the sound
of winds, or water, or bees murmuring
shall charm this crafty foot and restless wing
and hands so small and yet so swift to wound:

soon will he scour again or skim the ground,
and light where

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The capital required for the Bengal-Nagpur way has been covered four times over.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DILLON.

trial of Mr. Dillon and five others for y to prevent payment of rent, the jury n unable to agree.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S ILLNESS.

Prince Alexander, who is at Darmstadt, is suffering from small-pox, and not typhoid fever as was stated, and is in a critical condition.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy has been renewed.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY VOTE.

VIENNA, FEB. 24.

The Austrian Reichsrath has unanimously voted a supplementary credit for Military preparations.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 24.

The Porte is sending Riza Pacha as Special Commissioner to Sophia, accompanied by two of the Bulgarian Delegates, the object being to bring about an understanding between the different parties and to choose a Prince.

H. M.S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

SUEZ, FEB. 24.

Her Majesty's troopship Euphrates has passed through the Canal, outward bound for Bombay.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY FEB. 25.

News from Minbu, received on the 24th, report that the police at Kywedi attacked the dacoits who were threatening that post, and killed a large number. Six prisoners, guns, &c., were captured.

At Sagain, on the 23rd, the column under Colonel Ferris attacked a dacoit camp near Sadoung, killing several. Six prisoners and 27 guns were captured.

The Officer Commanding the Shan Column reports that at Mainsauk, seven miles from Myoungwe, on the 17th, work commenced on the Residency and fort.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 25.

SIR Charles Bernard arrived here to-day from Mandalay.

In the last attack on Bo Shoay's camp, the late Mr. Phayre's locket and chain were recovered. Major Deshon's column reached Mainlung on the 13th.

A column of 90 rifles and Lancers left for Myingyan to co-operate with the force from Prienzimyo against a large band of dacoits reported to the north of the Yendoe Hills, under the Prince of Sakyadoung. It is reported that the Chiefs of Mone and Hpon are supporting the Yatzouk Teabwa.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. O'SULLIVAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 25.

The Hon. Mr. P. O'Sullivan, for nine years Advocate General of Madras, died of Bright's disease to-day, aged 53 years.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 25.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—Major W. A. Wetherall, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Musketry, 3rd Circle, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, during the absence of Major Thomas on furlough, or until further orders. Captain J. M. Candy, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 14th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Wetherall, officiating Assistant Adjutant General.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff :—Lieutenant J. Hanwell, Artillery, officiating Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp provisionally to Major General F. R. Solly Flood, C. B., Commanding Poona Division, with effect from 27th August 1886, subject to passing the prescribed examination.

3rd Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant W. J. Peyton, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer and Adjustnt, vice Captain Gott, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

7th Bombay Cavalry, Belooch Horse—Lieutenant F. D. Behrend, Second Battalion West Riding Regiment, who has been appointed Probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation, dated 13th February 1887.

Native Artillery, No. 2 Mountain Battery.—Captain F. E. Sinclair, Artillery, to be Commandant, vice Robertson, promoted. Lieutenant H. L. Gardiner, Artillery, officiating Commandant, to revert to First Subaltern.

20th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant T. H. Henderson, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer 7th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

30th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant J. O. Mennie, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer. Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Greig, Artillery, is appointed to command, Artillery the Mhow Division, *vice* Pemberton, placed on the Unemployed List. Colonel J. Hill, C.B., Engineers, on return from Field Service, Burma, is placed on general duty, Ahmednugger.

In accordance with instructions from Horse Guards, Lieutenant T. C. A. Sangster, who ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, posted to the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, India, is directed to proceed to England to join that Battalion, as per Transport Regulations, Part I., para. 261.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, is pleased to grant the undermentioned Officers leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

North Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant H. F. Deare, 3 months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidary leave :—

North Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant F. G. Beville, 6 months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion—Major R. G. Randall to remain in England, from 10th February to 24th July, 1887, on medical certificate.

13th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Reay, General List, India, from 3rd January to 1st February, 1887, on medical certificate, under clause 51, India Army Circulars 86.

So much of G. O. C. 332 of 1886 as relates to Lieutenant A. C. Hatch, North Staffordshire Regiment, is cancelled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tasmania, with the outward English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 24.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 25.

The Italian Mail steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Morello, left Aden for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	46-5-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion £23,100,000 ; increase, £500,000 ; public deposits, £7,900,000 ; increase, £1,700,000 ; other deposits, £22,000,000 ; decrease, £300,000 ; other securities, £21,300,000 ; increase, £1,300,000 ; notes and golds, £15,600,000 ; increase, £700,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AT the annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held last evening, the discussion on Dr. Bhandarkar's paper describing his visit to the Oriental Congress at Vienna was resumed by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar. The speaker mainly directed his remarks upon Dr. Bhandarkar's exhortation to scholars in India to pursue learning for its own sake, and said that the advice could not be fully carried out, if Government were to withdraw from the control and management of higher education. Mr. Justice West, who was in the chair, as the president of the Society, said that while he should be very sorry that the University should suffer from any change in the policy of Government, he should also be sorry to admit that the University was not competent, if the means and the organization were furnished to it, to take a much higher place in the conduct and advancement of education than it had yet occupied. Without pretending to reveal any secrets, he might say, from a conversation he had with the Governor, that he did not think it was any part of his Excellency's desire that high education should in any way suffer. They must, at the same time, remember that all high education which had been in the hands of Government had a tendency to become an instrument of despotism and a possible obstruction to high and free thought ; and viewing the question in that light, Mr. West did not think that any attempt to enlarge the scope of the University in order to enable it to mark out a career for itself, should be looked upon with perfect disfavour. Dr. Leitner then read an interesting paper on the Hunza language, for which he was heartily thanked by the meeting.

THE Bombay Port Trustees have secured the contract for landing the plant and materials for the Indian Midland Railway. It is expected that the contract will increase the revenue at the Prince's Dock by Rs. 75,000.

THE blasting and diving work in connection with the Dock Extension Works has, it appears, been delayed owing to accumulations of mud which the dredging plant was insufficient to remove, having regard to the other work required of it ; but it is expected that this drawback to the rapid prosecution of the work will be removed during the ensuing year.

AFTER a more than usually successful visit of a month to Ceylon, Colonel Olcott, we hear, reached Bombay on Thursday en route for Kattywar, where he is to visit a number of the princes. By particular request he will lecture to-morrow at 4 p.m. at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, upon the gruesome subject "Can we talk with the Dead ?" He will treat it in the scientific spirit.

MR. H. W. ULOTH, who some time ago was Assistant Superintendent in the P. and O. Co's office at Bombay, and who by his winning manners gained much popularity among native merchants and others, has assumed charge of the office of Superintendent in place of Mr. Parker, who left for Europe by yesterday's mail-steamer. He was met at the Bunder among others by Mr. John Marshall, Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, and Mr. Premchund Roychund, the last of whom placed round his neck a beautiful garland of flowers as he was about to leave the shore.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P., was one of the passengers who left Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer. He drove over to the Apollo Bunder in a Government House carriage about 4 p.m., and proceeded to the steamer in a Government steam-launch.

A SETTLEMENT of the question of Simla allowances is for the present postponed. The allowances will be drawn this season on the same scale as hitherto.

THE quantity of wheat exported from the Central Provinces from the 1st of October last to the 14th of February was 8,48,348 bags of 2½ maunds each as compared with 12,13,059 bags exported in the corresponding period of last year.

THE Financial Department has recently ruled that no Uncovenanted Officer when travelling on duty is to draw mileage allowance unless he makes a journey of 20 miles or more. Any less distance is to be considered as haltage.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Punjab University is to be held to-day, when a proposition will be made to confer the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning on Sir Charles Aitchison, "honoris causa," in recognition of his eminent position and attainments.

COLONEL SIR WILLIAM DAVIES, K.C.S.I., has left Lahore for Calcutta, to join the select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Punjab Revenue Bills. The Council itself will meet at Delhi on or about the 2nd of April. Sir Charles Aitchison, who will, of course, be present, may very likely make over charge to Mr. Lyall at Delhi.

THANKS, mainly, to the extertions of Moulvi Abu Said Mohammed Husain, of Lahore, the Indian Government has been moved to drop, henceforth, the term "Wahabi" in official correspondence in the Punjab and throughout India. The name, in spite of the implication that he who bears it "obeys God's orders," is not of good repute for reasons neither pleasant nor profitable to dwell upon, and the sect, in future to be undistinguished from Mahommedans, wish to be relieved of it.

MR. H. REILY, who was recently appointed Joint Manager of the Bardwan Raj Estates, is about to sever his connection with the management. It is proposed to appoint a sole manager to the estates in the person of a Covenanted Civilian on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month together with a house and horses. Rai Bahadur Bun Behary Kapur will under this arrangement be made guardian of the Maharaja, but will have no hand in the management. These proposals are severely criticised in Calcutta, where they are regarded as an indication of the tendency of the Bengal Government to subordinate all interests to the welfare of its Covenanted Officers.

THE report of the Lahore Medical School, for the year 1885-86, is the last that this institution will submit in its restricted capacity of being able to educate up to the degree of Licentiate of Medicine only. Within the past year additional Professors have been appointed ; the school has been advanced to the dignity of a College ; and it is now in a position to educate up to the degrees of M. B and M. D. During the year 1885-86, the school continued to do good and useful work. There was a marked improvement in the attendance of the students, of which there were 91 in the English class, and 152 in the Hindustani class. Thirteen Native and twelve European midwives were instructed by Dr. Elizabeth Beilby, who also taught a nursing class of nineteen ladies and six nurses. During the year under notice, Surgeon-Major Laurie left Lahore for Hyderabad. The Lieutenant-Governor has placed on record his high sense of the zeal and skill which Dr. Laurie brought to bear on his work at the Medical School. Sir Charles Aitchison also takes the occasion of his passing the work of the school in review, for the last time, to notice the long and valuable services of Surgeon-Major T. E. B. Brown.

THE submission of the Bonerwals has put an end to a situation that had some elements of danger in it. Their submission, it appears, was absolutely unconditional. The tribal "jirgha" came on without having the least idea as to what terms would be exacted from them. The tribe endeavoured in a hundred ways to get an inkling, even, of the terms, before deciding whether to submit or not. The "jirgha" were afraid of being seized, of having a heavy fine imposed, or of having to go back to meet their people in Boner, with the disgrace of an unaccomplished mission. But our policy was successful ; and in the end the "jirgha" determined to throw themselves entirely on the mercy of the Government without a word of justification. As regards Colonel Hutchinson's death, it is explained that that was a pure accident ; but it may be as well to bring this out somewhat more clearly. "Our troops," says an up-country paper, "were in independent territory and, we are sorry to say, the ordinary precautions were neglected. We do not believe that even his brother officers would wish that Colonel Hutchinson's accidental death should be visited upon the Bonerwals. A few of the enemy's scouts stumbled in the dark over the main body of our troops. The Boner scouts got away, without any loss, by showing pluck and determination in a free fight ; and we ought not to blame them because one or two lives were lost on our side. For their real delinquencies, the tribe has undoubtedly suffered heavily by the blockade, which meant the stopping of all sale of their surplus produce, and involved famine prices for salt and grain and cloth. Moreover, they were debarred from dealings with their own bankers in Rustum. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Rs. 30,000 would not cover their loss, a fine which could not possibly have been exacted by a military expedition. We must take into consideration, too, what we ourselves would have had to spend on an expedition. It costs something to move and supply 14,000 men, and no smaller force could have gone. And if the Bonerwals had merely moved away, as the Jowakis eventually did, and settled beyond their own territory, the campaign might have been prolonged at an enormous expense."

IT may not be generally known that the disease called *pebrine* has played such havoc with the silk-worm in Bengal this year that the very existence of the silk industry is threatened. An expert who is conversant with Pasteur's methods of treatment is being brought from France to see whether some remedy cannot be devised.

THE number of juvenile prisoners throughout India at the end of the year 1885 was 2,445, but even for this limited number there has not been sufficient special accommodation provided under the Reformatory Act. There are two reformatories in Bengal, one at Alipur and the other at Hazaribag, and the Lieutenant-Governor has under consideration a proposal for the establishment of a reformatory training-ship on the river Hughli. There is one reformatary at Chingleput in Madras and one in Bombay at Poona, but the latter is not worked according to the provisions of the Reformatory Act. There is also a reformatory at Paungde in Burma. The subject of reformatories has been under the consideration of the Governments of the N. W. P. and the Panjab, but the present financial condition of these provinces has prevented the actual construction of any reformatory. The Government of India has once more impressed upon these two Governments the necessity of making provision of the kind at an early date.

THE next great bridge to be opened is that at Benares, which will probably be ready by the beginning of next cold season. The Benares Bridge is more than three times the length of the Hughli Bridge, and the foundation of the piers is perhaps, the deepest in the world. Mr. F. T. G. Walton is the resident engineer. Apart from the direct commercial importance of such works, the linking of two railway lines on either side of a great river is of immense advantage to the communications throughout the whole country, increasing as it does the working power of both the railways connected by enabling them to interchange rolling-stock. A train leaving Sialda can now run direct to Peshawar, Karachi, Boombay, or Madras, and there is no longer the possibility of rolling-stock lying idle in Eastern Bengal while it is in urgent request in or beyond the Upper Provinces. "Every advance, however towards the completion of our railway system," writes the *Englishman* "only throws into greater prominence the one great and lamentable railway defect of Eastern India, and as Sir Rivers Thompson has said, it is to be hoped that the Hughli Bridge will shortly form a link, not merely with the Upper Provinces, but with the direct line to Bombay. The manner in which the Bengal-Bombay line has been delayed is a scandal, but now that the matter has been finally arranged, we trust that the project will be pushed on with all possible expedition."

THE new rules of Procedure which were introduced in the House of Commons on Monday night are simpler than was expected. The first, and most important, provides for a nearly perfect Closure. "At any time after a question has been proposed, a motion may be made, if the consent of the Chair has been previously obtained. 'That the question be now put.' Such motion shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate." The Closure may be applied to a Bill or a clause, or any question proposed from the Chair, but must not operate if the division shows less than 200 in its favour, unless, indeed, less than 40 have voted against it. In that event, only 100 votes will be necessary in support. The Standing Committees are to be revived ; the House is to sit from to 2 12-30, instead of from 4 to 12 ; an hour and a half is to be allowed for dinner, from 7-30 to 9 ; the Closure may be applied whenever a debate is interrupted by the rising of the House ; and any Member guilty of offensive language or of interruption may be suspended at the discretion of the Speaker for a fortnight, and further, unless he apologises. A few minor improvements are suggested, and one Constitutional change, permitting the Lords to initiate Money Bills or amendments for local purposes.

"LORD RANDOLPH is off," says the *Pall Mall*, "to the South, to recruit his health. It was the best thing he could do. For it is not his physique only that wants recruiting ; he has political waste to repair as well. Dr. Robson Roose only confirmed the diagnosis of political practitioners. The last three or four weeks, they all say, have thrown Lord Randolph back three or four years, and he is not a man who can afford to lose three or four years. It is all very well for your tough old stagers to possess their souls in patience, but young men with feeble physiques are necessarily also young men in a haste to be great."

THE great Beer Boom continues unbated. The success of Guinness has led to the venture of Allsopp, and the rush for prospectuses was one of the sensations of the City. To-day, as in the time of Dr. Johnson, a big brewery is popularly regarded as a "potentiality of riches beyond the dreams of avarice," and the brewery of Allsopps' is richer than a gold mine, few of which can show an annual output in solid metal of nearly a quarter of a million sterling net profit. The site of the great concern now in the market has something to do with the rage for its shares. The name of Burton-on-Trent indeed is redolent of beer. More of the English national beverage must flow from the breweries of Allsopp and Bass and the score of minor concerns in town than the Trent could carry away were it flooded from bank to bank.

THE various attempts to supersede the word *chic* by such expressions as *vlon, galbe, pschutt* and the rest of them, have all failed, and *chic* has reasserted itself with such vigour as to have become the basis of a standard for comparison for all shades of the airs or graces represented by the root-word. The highest degree is reached by the *superchic* ; but this is attained by few, and for all ordinary purposes to be *coprechic* is enough for anybody. *Ultrachic* is to carry the thing too far altogether and to run the risk of losing it. *Arry is semichic*, and a downright humbug is *pseudochic*. That is as far as Paris has as yet got ; but extensions can be made indefinitely.

"A WASTE of money in time of peace and a source of weakness in time of war." That is the final official verdict on Port Hamilton, which is now at last evacuated.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN CAZALET, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has taken over command of Fort Jumrood.

THE 12th Bengal Cavalry arrived at Peshawur from Nowshera on the 19th instant.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, 16th Bengal Cavalry has been granted one year's leave of absence to England, on urgent private affairs.

THE time-expired men and other details of the Sirhind Division, for the troopship of March 20th, will leave Umballa on March 1st ; Lieutenants Clough-Taylor, Connaught Rangers, and Downing, Royal Irish Regiment, proceeding in charge. The time-expired men and other details from Peshawur, for the 20th of March troopship, leave on the 25th instant.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BOMBAY CONSOLIDATED RATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in to-day's paper about the Consolidated rate, will you kindly allow space for this letter ?

Will you or any of your readers kindly inform me where on the record of the proceedings of the Corporation any compact between Government and the Corporation is set forth ? I do not say that no such compact existed, but I do say that I cannot find it. It is not in the proceedings of 10th December 1885.

Secondly, I shall be most glad to be informed what the compact was. Was it that ¾ per cent. should be added to the Consolidated rate irrespective of what that ¾ per cent. produced in money ?

If it was, it was in my opinion a most unjust arrangement to the taxpayers.

Or was it that the Consolidated rate should provide a fixed sum, *i.e.*, one lakh ?

In that case it seems evident that if the ¾ per cent. produced more than a lakh it was just to reduce the percentage to such a figure as would produce a lakh only, and further, that if the Consolidated rate returns increased, and those from the enhanced Town Duties did not, it was justifiable to touch the Consolidated rate without altering the Town Duties, or *vice versa* to lower the Town Duties without altering the consolidated rate.

Which of these two was the compact which it is asserted was made ?

In conclusion, I beg distinctly to deny that one penny was taken from Tansa. The full Tansa charges are provided for in the Budget, the only reduction was in the money available for expenditure in works as yet unsanctioned, and which it is quite within the competence of the Corporation to decline to sanction, at all events at present.

I feel the more strongly on this subject, as I was one of the minority who voted against the reduction, and because I think that the present generation of taxpayers are being unduly burthened on account of capital and productive works.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 25, H. O. SELBY.

KHAKI UNIFORM.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—We hear there is some talk of doing away with khaki uniform altogether. The Commander-in-Chief himself wears woollen cloth of the right khaki colour, while some of his staff wear woollen but not of this right colour, and the rest wear, of course, Sir Arthur Hardinge's cotton drill, as laid down in Army Orders. None of them, except perhaps the lithe figure of the Prince, can be said to look well with the sword belt buckled over (not under) a looseish coat or blouse. This latter both rucks up above and sticks out frill-wise below the belt, especially after riding. Nothing will make this buckling of belts over a loose coat even decently nice to look at and many of the staff show to little advantage. Where a manly corporation is seen *a la* John Bull, no amount of pulling down one's "skirts," &c., will enable the wearer to look otherwise than extremely uncomfortable, to say the least. There can be no doubt that the old system prevailing with the white clothing of John Company's days of wearing the belts "underneath" the undress tunics was the right one, especially in hot weather, as it allows of the circulation of air.

In the Quetta district nothing but woollen clothing should be worn, of course ; but we confess that for the plains cotton cloth is just as essentially necessary for Officers as for men. If the mere colour of khaki be objected to, the objection is sentimental and unsoldierly. There is a mere serious objection, and that is only really applicable to European officers in the way of making and wearing it. The European officer's sword drags down his waist, and if worn outside a loose blouse of course causes the skirts as before noticed to form a frill as it were. He becomes at once more or less *insta-* a little boy. He only wants the large white collar round his neck to complete the picture. White neat coloured shoulder straps of cotton of one good khaki dye would we maintain still be the best material for the plains ; but with a *sine qua non* as far as Eutopean officers are concerned that the sword belts should be worn under, not over, a neat patrol jacket or blouse of khaki. The blouse suits the sepoy even with his belt over it, as his wide Zouave breeches dissembles the frill-like sticking out of his skirts—nay are in keeping with the loose blouse. Against the colour of khaki, under reasonable care as to the dye chosen, there is really nothing valid to be urged. It wears well, and is little seen at a distance. Gaiters, if carefully looked after, and kept white or of polished brown leather, would make it look smart enough even for garrison work.

THE PURSUIT OF HLA-OO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The name of "Hla-Oo" is so frequently mentioned in connection with the disturbances in Burma that it must have assumed an importance in the eyes of outsiders which it certainly does not with those who know something about that gentleman. Having had to pursue him for the last few months, of course I have made it my business to find out as much about him as possible, and all I can say is that the "Hla-Oo" of the newspapers and the real Simon Pure are two very different individuals. The "Hla-Oo" of the newspapers is a great warrior, surrounded with every luxury, even to a double-barrelled hammerless gun and ivory-handle I dah ; his "Bohs" appear to be innumerable, and as for his following "of branded felons" they also are "as the sand on the sea shore." Now the "Hla-Oo" of my experience and think I have been as near to him as the gentlemen who are wont to describe him as above, is a poor wretch, a coward and a drunkard, who at one time had about 200 men with him, half of those impressed villagers and half-tattooed dacoits (sometimes described as branded felons).

The man, although a poor creature, has managed by a certain amount of clever cunning to make a sort of name for himself amongst a lot of ignorant people who have got it into their heads that he is supernaturally gifted, and that no one can catch him. Since the organised pursuit began in November Hla-oo has never at any time had more than 100 men, and since Major Symonds and Lieut Barrow reached his camp his following has never exceeded a dozen.

That "Hla-Oo" is a clever and dangerous man with an evil influence which extends all over his portion of the country I do not for one moment deny, but I protest against the idea that he ever had a formidable, army, even numerically, or that he ever possessed a hundredth part of the arms said to have been captured from his followers.

I would caution the public then against reports which are circulated exaggerating the importance of "Hla-Oo" and his surroundings. These reports are simply ridiculous, and are evidently being circulated by disappointed pursuers for whom "Hla-Oo" has proved too cunning and fleet of foot. All four columns have had very hard work chasing "Hla-Oo," but some say very little about it, as they have not succeeded in the main object, while others, judging from the strange accounts one reads in the papers, desire to make capital out of a stray feather dropped by the flying bird—Yours, &c.,

WIND BAG.

SEWER GAS AND PUERPERAL FEVER.

THE *Lancet* reports a lecture recently delivered in London by Dr. W S Playfair, the eminent obstetrician, on "defective sanitation as a cause of puerperal disease," in which the lecturer comes to the conclusion that was arrived at independently by Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman in a paper read before the profession in Bombay nearly three years ago. Dr. Playfair's observations on the subject are worth quoting. He said:—I have resolved to direct your attention to a hardly appreciated source of septic disease to which I have myself traced many otherwise inexplicable cases of septicæmia, but none of a diphtheritic character, which are attended with a peculiar foetor. Here, at least, is a topic which must interest you all, for if there is one thing more than another which the practitioner has to dread it is the development of this insidious and terrible illness after delivery, defying as it so often does, the most strenuous and best-directed treatment, desolating happy homes and too often leading to most undeserved blame and injury to the medical man who has the misfortune to meet with a case in his practice. This source of puerperal disease has scarcely received any attention at all, and it is hardly alluded to in our text-books, and yet I believe it to be very far from uncommon, and I trust I may elicit from your experience some corroboration of my views on this topic. I thus speak of it in my work on Midwifery ; "Exposure to sewer gas may, I feel sure, produce the disease. In two cases of the kind I had the opportunity of closely watching, an untrapped drain opened directly into the bedroom, in one instance into a bath, in the other into a water-closet. Both cases were indistinguishable from the ordinary form of the disease, and in both improvement commenced as soon as the patient was removed into another room. In a case I saw some years ago at Notting-Hill, the patient, who had been been confined a week, had all the symptoms of a most intense attack of septicæmia, but none of a diphtheritic character, while her husband lay in an adjoining room suffering from a diphtheritic sore-throat. Here the waste-pipe of the bath was found to communicate directly with the sewer. In spite of her intense illness I had the patient removed to another house, and from that moment she began to improve. In two other cases in which the same source of disease was detected the removal of the patient from the infected atmosphere was immediately followed by a marked amelioration in the symptoms. I know of three similar cases which ended fatally, in which I have every reason to believe that the causes of the disease was poisoning by sewer gas. Frankenhauster has related a curious case of the poisoning of four puerperal women by sewer gas. In fact, the whole question of defective sanitary conditions in the puerperal state deserves much more serious study than it has ever yet received, and I have long been satisfied that they have often much to do with certain grave forms of illness in the lying-in state, the origin of which cannot otherwise be traced."

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and t the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

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These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases nd Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE NEW TRINITY CHURCH.

A LARGE and representative gathering assembled yesterday evening in the compound of the new building on the Esplanade, opposite the Victoria Terminus, in which the Indo-British Institution is now located, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Trinity Church. There were present, besides his Excellency the Governor Lord Reay, who was accompanied by Captain Hamilton, his Aide-de-Camp Professor Hathornthwaite, Mr. H. Curjel, Dr. Arnott, Messrs. A. F. Turner, R. Nixon, W. H. Hussey, W. G. Mayhew, F. C. Brewin, F. Rowland, T. Savage, J. Dymond, C. Taylor, F. A. Rowland, W. Laub, J. J. Green, Dr. C. Harris, Revs. J. G. Deimler, E. S. Hall, G. H. Lewis, Dr. Evans, J. Gardner, W. B. Norman, W. Ellison, J. H. Lord, and C. Gilder. The new Trinity Church, of which the Bishop of Bombay laid the foundation-stone, is to be in what is known as the Basilican form, and will seat two hundred persons. It will be in pleasing contrast with the school itself, which is in what is called the Domestic Gothic style, and is to be dressed in Porebunder stone facings. Its entire length will be 71 feet by width 36 feet. The Church will consist of a nave and a chancel, 84ft. by 18ft., with an apsidal end 20ft. by 10ft. Provision will be made for the accommodation of a choir in the chancel, and the vestry, 11ft. by 9½ft. will be situated in the south-east corner of the Church. The Church will be the only building in Bombay erected in the Basilican style, and its designs have been prepared by Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The lowest estimate of its cost is Rs. 33,000, and the work will be carried on under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

The ceremony attending the laying of the foundation-stone of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Myine, Bishop of Bombay, was fully choral, the choir of the school having been augmented by those of Mazagon and the Cathedral. The processional hymn was "The Church's one foundation" and the retrocessional was the well-known "Onward Christian soldiers." The hymn sung immediately preceding the fixing of the stone in its position was "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty."

After consecrating the stone, under which had been placed as usual in a receptacle the current coins and local newspaper, enclosed in a glass case, his Lordship delivered the following address :—

The work, for the continuance of one of the most important part of which we are met together to-day, was founded in this city just 40 years ago by one whose name, well-known and honoured in Bombay at that time, is still, by the good work of his kinsmen, kept alive in this Presidency, by the Rev. George Candy. Mr. Candy, finding himself surrounded here by many fellow-Christians, by a class too often in great difficulties, in perfect sympathy neither with the European nor with the native community, determined to do what he could for the spiritual benefit of his brethren, the Eurasians of Bombay. With a view to do this, he founded at the same time a school into which their children might be gathered from every part of the Presidency, and a Church for the benefit of those who were in actual reach of it. Two years later the work was transferred to the quarters which we have but recently left in Sonapore, and there with many disadvantages, moral and material, in its surroundings, it was carried on until the kind thoughtfulness of Sir James Fergusson suggested to those who were managing it at the time that instead of enlarging and improving their buildings there, they should launch out into a bolder plan and transfer the school and Church elsewhere. Times happily for those who benefited by the Institution, were better then than they are now ; and Sir James Fergusson not only promised the site on which we are standing but also rupee for rupee from Government over that which we might find for building a school in which our children are now housed. The old premises, the chapel of which was never consecrated, were soon parted with, and on such advantageous terms, that after meeting the Rs. 55,000, granted by Government for the school, we still had in hand a sum which by the liberal help of friends and of the Society in England for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, we were able to raise to Rs. 32,500 for building a new Church. It was felt from the first that to transfer the school without making provision for continuing the worship of the congregation would be to bring to an end a work which although little known beyond the congregation itself, Bombay could ill spare, we made therefore all the effort we could, and we have now in Government securities Rs 32,900 for building our Church. Unhappily, the value of those securities since they came into the possession of the Society, have deteriorated by nearly Rs 1,100, and therefore the actual sum which we have available at present is just a little over Rs 30,000. The plans of the new Church can be carried out with Rs 30,800, as they are drawn at present, but they could be very materially improved in one or two features in them which are not at present as dignified as we could wish. And they could be modified in the right direction could we spend on the Church the sum of Rs 34,100. But that actually we wish to spend, if we can get it, a little over Rs 34,000. But we can accommodate a congregation in a decent place of worship for between Rs 30,000 and Rs. 31,000. Happily the modifications are such that we can proceed with the Church at once and decide hereafter whether or no we can raise the height higher than it is planned at present to have it according to the money which comes in. It is most desirable in erecting a building to the glory of Almighty God, and for the accommodation of Christian people, that we should not for the want of a comparatively small sum, be obliged to erect a less dignified, instead of a more dignified structure. Therefore we appeal to our fellow-citizens to help in the matter to do what they can to provide this sum of a little over Rs. 3,000. In doing so they will be helping one of the poorest congregations in the Presidency and yet one which has always felt the means of grace which, by God's help, we have provided for them.

A collection was then made, and the benediction being pronounced by his Lordship, concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST BUDGET ESTIMATES.

THE Bombay Port Trust Budget Estimates for 1887-8 will be submitted to the Trustees for final sanction at their meeting on March 1. The following is Colonel Mereweather's Memorandum accompanying the estimates :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

On Capital Account it is proposed to spend under the heads of :—

I.	Prince's Dock	Rs. 45,776
II.	Dock Extension Works	" 32,73,000
III.	Ordinary New Works	" 23,686
		Rs. 33,42,462

And to provide the funds thus—

I.	Prince's Dock—		
	By appropriation from Sinking Fund	Rs. 21,917	
	By appropriation from Depreciation Fund	" 23,859	
		Rs.	45,776
II.	Dock Extension—		
	By Loan from Government	"	32,73,000
III.	New Works, Ordinary—		
	By Receipts upon Capital Account	Rs. 20,400	
	By Appropriation from Sinking Fund	" 3,286	
		"	23,686
		Rs.	33,42,462

The expenditure at Prince's Dock under the head of "Lighting Entrance and Tide Gauge Tower," Rs. 15,392, is the balance of an estimate for Rs. 25,670 : it is proposed to complete the work during the year. The Limbs and Bucket backs, also the Boiler for "Toredo," together Rs. 23,859, have been recently sanctioned, and will be met from the "Depreciation Fund."

The expenditure on "Dock Extentsion Works" includes nearly the whole of the work that will remain unfinished on 31st March next under Messrs. Kirby & Co.'s Contract.

The expenditure upon Engineering Staff has, in the case of all Capital Charges, been spread over the works that are to be carried out.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The total revenue from all sources is estimated at	Rs.	41,01,700
and the expenditure at	"	39,43,400
leaving a surplus of	Rs.	1,58,300

The reserve of Surplus Revenue at 31st March 1886 amounted to Rs. 12,96,944, and this sum will, it is expected, be somewhat increased at the end of the present year. With so large a balance, even with the uncertain future of the Dock Extension before them, the Trustees will probably deem it inexpedient to provide for further additions to the Reserve, and a considerable portion of the estimated surplus—say a lakh of rupees—may therefore be used towards reduction of rates.

Generally speaking, the estimates of revenue are based upon the actual receipts for year to 31st December 1886. But in the case of "Wharfage Fees, Bunder Properties," while these "actuals" are Rs. 7,34,042, the estimate is Rs. 6,77,050. The difference is accounted for by a reduction in rates having been made on 1st April 1886, so that the rates included in the "actuals" from January to March were higher than for the rest of the year, and, therefore, higher than they will be in 1887-88.

In "Ground Rents" the proposed increase is from Rs. 4,79,642 and Rs. 5,10,190. At Apollo Reclamation, where there has been a growing demand for land for building purposes, the estimate is fixed at Rs. 12,400 against actual receipts in 1886, Rs. 8,987. At Mody Bay Estate, where building is also extending, the estimate is fixed at Rs. 83,600, against actual receipts for 1886, Rs. 87,190. But the Trustees have to hand over to Government on 1st April 1887 a portion of the "Imperial Mody Bay Estate," the revenue of which is about Rs. 6,500 per annum ; and for this allowance has been made on the one hand, while on the other an increase of Rs. 3,000 from the remaining portions of the estate has been allowed for. The Ground Rents from the Elphinstone Estate in 1886 amounted to Rs. 2,42,708. Provision is made for the further expected development of this property by estimating the Ground Rents at Rs. 2,70,000. The estimate, under this head are also increased over "actuals" for 1886 by Rs. 2,500 at Mazagon Reclamation, and by Rs. 800 at Frere Reclamation, to allow for the natural growth of these properties.

Under the head of "Godown Rents," allowance is made for the recent enhancement of rates at the Ryan Market, to the extent of Rs. 23

of collecting what tribute he could after the departure of the Marathas. This is the origin of the tribute which he still gets under the name of zor-talabi. The Maratha tribute was shared by the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Peshwa of Poona, but they had much trouble in collecting it, until the Gaekwar, in 1805, entered into alliance with the British Government, and in 1807 a joint expedition to collect it was undertaken. In 1818, after the battle of Kirkee and the fall of the Peshwa's government, the Peshwa's share succeded to the British. In 1820, after ten years or so of trial, the amounts that had been annually collected were made permanent. The joint expedition of 1807 commanded by the British Resident at Baroda, Colonel Alexander Walker, and by a Gaekwar General, was almost our first connection with the Kattywar Peninsula. The reports written by Col. Walker abound in details of interest and in matters so curious and so different to present circumstances that I shall return to them further on. In fact I have taken you, I hope, more swiftly than old Time himself, through the bygone centuries in order to bring you to this point where in his vivid pictures we may contrast the old with the new: constant war and pillage with peace and quiet, piracy all along the coast with increasing commerce and the British India steamers, the reign of force and oppression with that of law, public and private. What the Pope and the German Cæsars combined did for the mediæval states of Europe has been done for Kattywar by the Government of Bombay and its Political Officers. The preceding summary of history was required in order among other things to bring before you the rise of the greater Chiefs in cies and, as I say, to explain the past in which we find the roots of the present. What follows I will strive to present less dry. I am aware that the listeners as well as the lecturer had to do their share of work before they came here at its close. Above all, I will stick to my subject, and not imitate those speakers, who sometimes attract by a topic or a text and then ramble off to their own opinions on things in general. I pass on to the natural features of Kattywar, its beasts and birds and reptiles, and here again I will draw upon the *Bombay Gazetteer*, because it is both interesting and accurate. Kattywar has an area of 23,500 square miles, and according to the census of 1881 about 2½ millions of populations. It lies between Gujerat and Kutch: between the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch. It is connected with the northern and eastern land by flat deserts and salt marshes called the Run and the Nul. Men of science think it was once an island, and that these marshy deserts were once sea-creeks which have become filled up by the sand brought down by some old mouth of the Indus and by other rivers. The Run is a habitation of bitterns, a joy of wild asses. Colonel Watson's description of it abounds in picturesque touches. The mirage is seen to wonderful advantage. "At mid-day, in the extreme west, the soil glittering with salt crystals, changes to a sea of glass in which appear giant trees, lofty houses and massive village walls; or the ooze becomes a still summer sea with white gulls, old dismantled boats and a distant line of grey coast. Further up, near Jhinjuvada, seas and lakes appear with trees, hill and bare grey rocks reflected in their clear waters. Wild asses look like camels, cattle-bones like crystal boulders, and an antelope not more than 50 yards off has been mistaken for a rock." There are numbers of prawns and fishes, many of which seem to be killed by the mixture of the fresh and salt creeks. Large droves of camels move out in the slime, browsing on mangrove branches in places where no camels but one of this local breed can keep its footing. Wild asses are seen on the islands by tens or twelves. Colonel Nutt once chased a wild ass in plain sandy country and captured him after a run of 40 miles. I lately had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with that identical animal in the Zoological Gardens in London. There is some reason to believe that the real Katty horse owes some of his qualities to sires of this species. In the cold weather the Run can safely be crossed, but in the hot months there is danger of losing the way and falling exhausted. A wild and dreary region like this gives facilities to robbers to come and go and enables them to escape pursuit.

The southern peninsula of Kattywar is generally flat; in the centre and south are ranges of hills, out of which different rivers run, none of great importance as water ways. The hill of Girnar near Junagad is 3,600 feet high. The Gir forest in that State is about 60 miles long, containing 1,400 square miles; but without valuable timber. Within it are found many villages; and it is a great pasture for cattle. Panther sambur and chital are found there, but neither lion, bison nor tiger has ever been heard of. The Gir has however one great glory. The lion, which formerly abounded all over the peninsula and Gujerat, and even spread to Central India, is now to be found only in the Gir forest. Sir E. Russell told me that in his young days he had shot one at Bahmanbore, about 20 miles north of Rajkote. When I was in Kattywar in 1873, it used to be said that there were 60 lafs. Colonel Watson states that now there are only 10 or 12 and these are strictly preserved. Some are born in the menageries at Junagad. The noble beast is more sociable than the tiger. Three generations sometimes move about in one party. His mournful roar can be heard miles away. The lioness generally has three cubs, but for some reason best known to herself, I suppose, as Colonel Watson does not state it, she always devours the first-born. Two lions often hunt together. They live on nilgai, deer and cattle. They usually leave men alone, but there is no rule without exceptions, and cases have been known of them tearing a man away from his bed. Captain Humphrey caught and tamed a young lioness, whom I first saw sprawling at the top of his stairs at his bungalow; I afterwards saw her in the Zoo in London.—

Deer are common, and being left alone by the people, used often to be seen playing round the outskirts of some of the towns. Peacocks are protected by religious feeling; and I often watched them with delight spreading their fine tails and dancing in the hedge round a village. Now and then some one who thinks himself a sportsman shoots these tame birds and beasts, in the very skirts of the town, provoking a widespread feeling of bitterness and outrage. When the land was ceded for Wadhwan Camp, the Chief stipulated that shooting should be prohibited for a certain distance round his town; and I have known of all the shops in a village being close when it was heard that a sheep had been killed. The blue-crane, the bustard and other birds abound; snakes are rather plentiful and alligators not uncommon. Among the domestic animals, I need hardly instance the famous breeds of horses; camels also are largely bred in some parts. The wild pig lives in the forest, and the tame scavenging pig in the towns; but the last has not been there from time immemorial. The story is that a former Parmar Chief of Muli, near Wadhwan, hearing that the Gaekwar had a collection of curious animals, made a request for a specimen or two, and received in reply a few common pigs from Baroda. They increased and multiplied till they became a nuisance in numbers. Religious sentiment prohibited any slaughter, and even the Kolies would not eat them. So at last they were driven away and wandered to other towns, whence again they threw off colonies. The records of our Secretariat about the year 1807 contain a long discussion of a similar question here in Bombay. The problem was to do with the enormous superfluity of pariah dogs. The police wanted to shoot them, the Hindus protested, and the matter was compromised by an order to despatch them in their thousands to the Port of Bhaonagar. Animal life, as you are aware, is held in religious respect, by many sects of Hindus, among others by the Jains and the Swami Narayan following, who are influential and numerous in Kattywar. The antiquity of the doctrine may be judged from its statement in the rock-cut inscription of the 3rd century B.C. already mentioned; like most very old things, it is held in reverence.

But human nature, even religious human nature, is not absolutely consistent or logical. Even in this holy land, and especially among the Jadeja Rajputs, infanticide used to be common; mothers would even be made to give opium to their baby girls, the motive being the desire to save the expenses of marrying them. Jonathan Duncan, when Governor, took the matter up; and the practice has been stopped, and a fund created for dowering poor Rajput damsels.

The burning of widows was very common: in the precincts of the palaces as well as the outskirts of the humble villages one sees stones like tombstones, bearing inscriptions and the figure of a woman's hand and arm. These mark the place where a princess or peasant became a sati, burning with her husband's corpse. Colonel Walker reports that mothers often burned with their children; and there was stranger customs than these. "I have also ascertained," he writes, "an instance of a husband burning with his wife, and the no less extraordinary fact of a woman burning without her husband. The man, although he was not only a willing spectator, but an actual assistant at the ceremony, complained to me of the circumstance, not from feeling regret for his loss, but for the expense he was exposed to in his endeavours to procure another wife." I am not aware of any explanation of this proceeding; but while on the subject of burning women, I may state that some years ago I found in a record of Sessions of Oyer and Terminer for 1745 or thereabouts, held in Bombay, a sentence of burning to death passed by the Governor, the Hon. William Wake, on a woman for high treason in trying to poison her husband. Though not commonly among the lower classes of Jhalawar, even these claimed the practice of sati as a privilege; the satuter Nagar Brahmans, who are very influential in Kattywar, never practised it at all. When a Katty dies, his widow becomes his younger brother's wife; and the widows of younger brothers may marry whom they please. The sati used to be escorted with pride and pomp to the burning place, dressed like a bride in splendid garments, and was doubtless in many instances sustained by the same high feelings as the martyrs. But many of them used to be dragged with opium, and others were reluctantly induced to go to this dreadful doom. An instance of sati occurred in the Gaekwar's country in 1853. Twenty years before that, the people of Idur in Gujerat assembled to witness the burning of seven queens, two concubines, and five women servants of the deceased Raja. What happened is thus stated by the Bombay Government to the Court of Directors:—"They were taken down with the corpse and burnt with it before the whole assembled population of Idur, the ministers and every person of authority aiding in the horrid ceremony. Nor was any effort made by a single person connected with the Raja's family, or having any influence at Idur, to dissuade any of the parties from taking this fatal step. It is stated by Mr. Erskine, the Political Agent, that one of the ranees was several months advanced in pregnancy, and another who throughout showed a disinclination to the sacrifice had never cohabited with the Raja. The eldest in years, who was second in rank, was aged sixty, and the youngest, to whom the Raja had only been married 19 months, was only 20 years of age. Notwithstanding the religious prejudices of the people, an universal feeling of horror and disgust is said to prevail against the principal actors in this atrocity, and it is the general belief that if proper means had been taken there would not have been more than three lives sacrificed. It is related by an eye-witness, that just before the lighting of the pile, the eldest ranee addressed the ministers, saying that she herself had all along received upon [illegible] her would make one think old Bava Wala was on

herself, and that no expostulations would have any effect upon her, but that it was strange that she had not heard a word of discussion or compassion expressed by any one, and she concluded by desiring them to go and live on the plunder they were saving to themselves by the destruction of the chief's whole family." If my recollection is not at fault, the Political Agent rode into Idur just one day too late: he did not hear of the intention in time. The above relation combines some of the most awful incidents of tragedy: the horrors are only exceeded by the Spanish Inquisition which burnt women against their will. Now if you multiply this incident by the number of collections of old stones, with women's arms engraved, which you may see in Kattywar, you will get some notion of the evil which, in 1832, Lord William Bentinck began to suppress. But let us now look at the matter from the native point of view. We can do this through the gorgeous atmosphere of song. Mr. Kinlock Forbes found and translated a spirited ballad where the constancy and courage of these women receive befitting praise.

Each of them went to her chamber
To bathe in the Ganges water.
Each of them dressed in handsome clothes,
Each of them assumed her jewels.
Necklaces of pearls
Each with joy put on.
In great splendour at that time
Knowing it to be a deed of religion;
With the royal son of Bhuwan
The suttees set forth to burn
Thinking only of their lord.
Regarding their bodies as blades of grass
What bardic honour shall I give these suttees?
Call other women, tender if you will;
These are hardy, strong as warriors.
At the last place
The suttees arrived
They worshipped the sun,
They uttered these words,
O Day-career! O Lord!
That aided always the suttee,
In th's good Idar
May I be married in another birth,
May my husband always be the son of Bhuwan.
Thus saying they made obeisance to the sun
Remembering their husbands in their hearts,
Turning back they moved haughtily
Towards the funeral pile.

I remember once talking with a native woman in Kattywar, whose sentiments were like those of the poet. At another time I heard from a military officer what he thought of it when he found himself helping a woman to escape from the flaming fire at Poona about 1821. That gentleman was Major Candy, C.S.I., the author of the Mahrathi Dictionary.

Besides, the four great Chiefs and Morvee, which State has just been raised to the first rank, are many others, with more or less power, many of them being connected as cadets with the greater houses. Thus in Jhalwad there are other ruling families of Jhala Rajpoots, besides the Chief of Drangadra: in Gohelwad, there are other Gohel Rajpoot families, *e.g.*, Palitana, connections of Bhownuggur, while Rajkote, Gondal and Dhrole are Jadejas like the Jam Saheb. Each of these houses used to have their heraldic bards, and some have them still. These are called Bhats: another tribe called Charans follow the same pursuits: both Bhats and Charans as descendants of the gods are sacred in the eyes of men, robbers dared not touch them, Princes were cursed who let them die. The Bhats kept the pedigrees, and preserved the old stirring annals and traditions of the family, which they put into rude rhymes, delightful to listen to sitting with the Chief and his family on the top of his castle tower, in a cool breeze for in the midst of armed men in some old temple in a gloomy gorge amid the ruins of an ancient city. In the old times of warfare and raiding these bards became security for the performance of political engagements and private agreements: they secured safe-conducts for travellers and precious merchandize. Some ascribe this remarkable institution of a land of misrule to the Bards of Vodar Mall. When the Chiefs promised to pay the Gaekwar's tribute these men were accepted by Colonel Walker as sureties. They compelled powerful and unscrupulous men to fulfil their contracts, through spiritual terror, an influence not unlike excommunication in the feudal ages of Christendom. The Bhat would come to the faithless Chief or the dishonest debtor and begin the ration of Traga or Dharna. Dharna was the placing of a ring of bards round the house, who fasted till the owner agreed to fulfil his promise. Traga was much more terrible. The Bhat would begin by opening his own veins or wounding his wife or child; and if necessary by killing himself and family. I will read what Colonel Walker says of a melancholy instance which occurred near his camp:—"The Jadeja Chieftain of Mallia had furnished a Bhat as his security, but failed in his engagement. The Bhat endeavoured to obtain his point by fasting, but without effect; and his character being now at stake he resolved on the desperate expedient of putting himself to death. From this, however, he was dissuaded by another Bhat who insinuated that as others depended on his life, it would be better that he ithe other Bhat, should die. An affecting debate took place between them, and at length the object of the sacrifice was changed to the youngest daughter of the original security. The two men spent the night in fasting and prayer, and in the morning, the little daughter, six years old, was brought out and told she must die to save her father's honour. It was from the mouth of the father I heard the relation. He told the circumstances with that affection and regret which the tragedy was so well calculated to excite; but seemed to reflect with pride on the fortitude with which the infant submitted to a measure, necessary for the preservation of her father's honour. She was led to a proper spot, where she voluntarily sat down, and adjusted her long hair, to prevent its interfering with the fatal stroke, which was given by the hands of her parent." This incident induced Colonel Walker to try to stop the practice. But I used to come across traces of it in old correspondence; sometimes more terrible scenes than this occurred and the wanderer in Kattyawar often comes across a stone where the spear or sword in the case of a man, or the dagger in that of a Bhat or Charan's wife or daughter, shows that this way of enforcing contract had been used and commemorated. While I am on the subject of the poets, I may tell you how about fourteen years ago I met some street singers, Gujaratees, in the road at Chinchpughli. On my inquiring the subject of their song, they replied that it was the praise of Colonel Lang. He was Political Agent in Kattyawar in 1857; he and the Chiefs guaranteed to keep the peace there, and so liberated a regiment for service in Central India; he had been there so long and was so much liked that the people called him their uncle, and he is still remembered by that name. Before Colonel Walker's time, the Gaekwar and the Chief of Junaghur each used to march about with an army collecting tribute. If the local Chief sent an officer to make terms and show an intention to pay, the Mahratta army was forbidden to plunder; otherwise the Pindharees were let loose, and the march of the army was marked with desolation. The Chief would retire to his castle, and thence look down by day on the marauding bands, while at night the villages in flames showed the misery to which his subjects were exposed. Even, where the terms had been settled, it was usual to give up a village for firewood for the army on the march. The Jats on the Ran; the Waghers in the west, and the ferocious Kattles of the centre were always riding about to plunder. The cultivator went armed to his field; and each village had a high tree or tower, where a watchman was kept to look out for these robbers. The tribute collecting army came year by year; and with all these calamities, the villages were few and miserable, and the inhabitants lived in a continual state of alarm. The southern coast was the constant scene of piracies. In 1807 a war arose between the Rajas of Limree, Wudhwan and Dranghadra "from the ridiculous circumstance of a party of Dranghadra horse having taken a goat from a shepherd, for which they offered to pay, but the shepherd went and complained, and a party of Wudhwan people went and took the flesh of the goat from the horseman, while they were preparing to cook it. This produced retaliation from Dranghadra; one outrage produced another, the Limree Raja was implicated in the quarrel; nor was it settled until every village of the Wudhwan taluka, consisting of upwards of sixty, was laid waste, save four, and the walls of Wudhwan itself breached. The other talookas," Colonel Walker goes on to say, "suffered in proportion, and the most of them require the most indulgent consideration to restore the cultivation." The Katties whose bold and ferocious habits so startled the Mahratta that the whole country has taken its name from them are nearly 90,000 in number; their greatest Chief is Ala Khachar of Jhasdan. He is found also about Jaitpur, Cheetal and Chotila. Some say they came from Cutch: Col. Watson would identify them with the Hittites. They worship the sun; and use it as a symbol on all their documents, which they attest with a picture with long rays, and underneath, "the witness of the holy sun." They fight with spear and shield; and are sometimes at disadvantage thereby in dealing with robbers now-a-days. They are great breeders of horses, and, in the old days they rode mares on looting expeditions, because mares don't neigh as horses do. When a Katty dies his property is equally divided among his sons. When a mother dies, leaving young children, her relations used to come and carry them off along with the cows and pans and household furniture, a curious custom the reason of which I would like to know. The old marriage by force survives in custom. The bridegroom's party is received with stones and show of opposition, he has to make his way into the bride's village by a display of fighting. Here I may mention a strange scene I once witnessed among the Bobarees, a tribe of shepherds. The Bobarees of a country-side meet together at a great picnic every twelve years to solemnize marriages. So all the lads from the babies in arms up to youths of seventeen, have to get married then and you see them all in their red dress. Any stranger entering the camp gets his hat or turban knocked off by the women unless he runs, as I did, and escapes, as I did not. I was pursued and captured and had to ransom my hat: met with a mauud of dates and a bundle of cocoanuts. The young women were at first actively engaged in knocking off the turbans of village people, who had strayed in and who likewise had to pay forfeit. As the day wore on, these women collected together among the tilted carts on which they sat. Then the young men with spear and shield pretended to attack them and were more than once repulsed and chased. I suppose this drama is a remains of the sort of wife-catching expedition one reads about in Roman histories. I must not forget to mention that it was a Katty Chief, Bavo Wala, who, in 1820, captured Captain Grant, of the Indian Navy, and kept him prisoner for four months when the Nawab of Junaghad, induced him to let him go. In the *Gazetteer* you will find a ballad about this which the Katty women still sing. "Mr. Grant and Alam Mia were going to Amreli. Bavo looked out and said, certain scribes are coming along the road. Oh, son of Raning. He seized the hat-wearer, he took him to the hills, he kept him imprisoned for four months; the news went to England. Oh, Bavo Wala, preserver of the country. Oh, son of Raning! You gave him food when he asked for it, you treated him with honour; You could not find fans, so you gave him Khaksar leaves." This chivalrous treatment of a captive, this tender attention to his honour and com-

Edward the Black Prince. But to judge by the other evidence of the directest kind, the courtly poet has embellished his hero's character. The hat-wearer, topiwala, (a name of dignity), has himself told a very different story. "I was forced" writes Captain Grant, "to remount my horse and gallop off with the gang who took me into a large forest called the Gir, where I was kept prisoner on the top of a mountain for two months and fifteen days. During the whole of this time two armed men with drawn swords kept guard over me. I laid amongst the rocks, drenched with rain, night and day, with the exception of two nights when the gang forced me to accompany them, and we stopped at a friendly village. In one village where the people favoured Bavo Wala, the women took my part and upbraided him and his men for my cruel treatment. Towards unfriendly villages, it was the custom of the band to ride up to the gates and chop off the heads of little boys at play, and then go off laughing and rejoicing at their cursed exploits." They were on better terms with their horses, when not plundering, the gang slept most of the day. At night the halter of each horse was tied to his master's arm. When the animals heard voices, they tugged, and the men were up in an instant. The first great check to oppressive and marauding expeditions was that jointly undertaken by Colonel Walker and the East India Company's troops and Vibhoji Divanji with those of the Gaekwar. After a while, in 1820, a Political Agency was established at Rajkote; and, in 1863, the jurisdictions of the Chiefs, small and great, were settled by Colonel Keating, and of late the peninsula has entered on a period of prosperity. Roads, railways and tramways, owned to a large extent by the native Princes, now traverse it: bridges are always being built, and the liberality of the Durbars shows itself in all the usual works of improvement. Large donations are given to schools and colleges, and it was this princely munificence which enabled a learned scholar, Professor Bhandarkar to attend at the Oriental Congress at Vienna as representative of this presidency. In 1842, Colonel LeGrand Jacob reported that few of the Chiefs could read and write; but since then all is changed; and many of the reigning Chiefs have received an excellent education at their own Rajkoomar College at Rajkote, and their abilities in administration, as likewise those of their karbharies or chancellors, have been recognised by the Sovereign. For many years, Chiefs, chancellors and land-owners have sat with the highest British officers as judges in the highest Criminal Court, all five having an equal vote. The progress of Kattyawar in the future is safe in the enlightened ability of the Chiefs. But I must avoid treating the picturesque subject from an official's point of view. Kattyawar is celebrated in the Puranas as the region of the five inestimable jewels—pleasant rivers, beautiful women, good horses, Somnath, and the presence of Shri Khrishna. I would require longer time than you can spare to give to my own pleasant recollections of that charming land. Life is gayer there than in the Decean, the soil more fertile, the people richer, and their ways more varied. Native caste and native custom are more tenderly considered. The women are fairer than the people of the South, and delight more in brilliant colours and the wearing of silk. Marriages are times of rejoicing, and so, above all, are the placing of Chiefs on the thrones of their ancestors. Thieves and robbers are not wholly extirpated; but they are tracked from one Chief's lands to another's, he, in whose bounds the tracks end, having to pay compensation as provided in the Hindoo Law, which in this matter stands firm. Kattyawar to Burmah. Baherwattia, or outlawry, is now exceptional, and it must be admitted that some of the outlaws display some fine qualities, the bravery and generosity of brigand chiefs. I have known a simple Aher meet certain death in unequal fight with five armed robbers, because he thought it his duty to fight them, consoling himself with the sentiment.—What is to be, will be. I have known two of the greatest Karbharies, who, in the stress and occasional peril of their employment, found an inward solace in the Vedanta philosophy, which asserts that nothing but God exists, and that the soul came from God and will return to Him again. The temple-crowned summits of Girnar and Satrunjaya are holy places of the Jains: the revival of religion, begun by Viswa Narain, still influences many people in Kattyawar. Gorakhnath established the abbot and brethren called Kanphatas who are ascetics and split their ears and put rings in the hole thus made. Colonel Jacob relates stories of men who had lost this ring and were buried alive rather than survive this disgrace. Twice every day the abbot's servant goes to the bank of the river with provisions, and any one who chooses to come for a meal when he proclaims "Whoever is hungry come, the abbott's table is spread." Those who love horrors may contrast this amiable dole with what Mr. Williams told Colonel Tod about the Aghoris of Girnar. It begins as follows:—"When I was in Kattyawar, there were three or four men who literally lived like wild beasts, realising the story of Nebuchadnezzar, except that they also ate raw and human flesh. One of these devils came to Girnar, in 1808, to Baroda, and actually ate the arm of a dead child." Another fought for a Brahman boy, whom he had seized like a wild beast for its prey. So you see that all religions, gentle, philosophic, strange or diabolical, have their types in Kattyawar. But now the province is getting a name in trade, and we hear much of the exports of cotton and grain, oil, ghee and Dranghadra and Porebunder stone, gold thread and silk brocade. Wudhwan camp, where in my time only a few of the trades were represented, has now become a great cotton mart. Factories are springing up all over the country; and Bhownugger boasts of a dock, as well as a railway, and so maintains the commercial pre-eminence of Raja Wakti Singh began to establish above a century ago. Kattyawar is a fine country in itself, and its people are energetic, but it has gained much from our British intervention. The problem of securing peace and prosperity among all the rivalries of the State was arduous enough. Much of the credit is due to the Chiefs and their ministers; but not all. The success attended by the Political Officers is, I think, such as to make peculiarly applicable to them, the language used by the Governor of Bombay about the Civil Service generally when proclaiming the Jubilee. It cannot be forgotten that:—"this wonderful work has been performed by a small body of men, who, working amidst strange surroundings in a trying climate, often in perfect isolation but with English energy, overcame every difficulty."

On the motion of Mr. Justice West, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jardine for his interesting lecture.

BY HONOURS.

"The meteoric shower of honours which has descended upon the just and unjust this year, not only makes it almost impossible for us to know "Who's Who in 87," but has driven some weaker minds to the verge of insanity."—*Extract from a Calcutta letter.*

I dare not take my walks abroad, my friends I dare not see.
Where once I used to speak to them, and they would speak to me.
My friends are ochre, black, and white, I count them by the score;
But still I learn last week's *Gazette* I may not meet them more.

How runs the Doctor's newest name, Mahai—? Mahou—? Mohasu—?
Mohunt—? Mahomedpudmini, Illuminated Sham ?
Dowan-i-Khas or Sri Diwan is Smith unless I err.
No! Smith's Mir Munshi got the Sri, and Smith, himself's the Sir.

So Mrs. Smith is Lady S. and Jones's wife likewise;
Or was it Jones who finished up the batch of C. S. I.'s?
Or was he made a "Rajah Rao"? Alas! my addled brain
Has mixed him with a Borah Shroff. Bring out the list again!

Smith, BCS, KCSI, Jones, CIE, CE
Brown, Robinson, collectively KOGMCB.
That's better! Gul Mahommed "Ro;" Asraf Mahommed "Rai;"
And "Baja" Babu Charterjee . . . or was *he* C S I?

Once more, though madness hover near, that awful list I scan!
Asraf Mahommed seems to a "Rai Bahadured Khan,"
And Chatterjee's a "Shish Mahal," 'tis plain as printers' ink;
And Pundit Prem Nath Guru Dutt is "Brevet Thakur Spink."

I wonder why, in waggling fire is limned the Honours' roll,
[Sirdar Khansamahi] and my thoughts slip, cellike, from control.
Rai, Rao, Dewan, Nawab, CB, KCIE, Mahout-
Bahadur flash across my brain—a gorgeous golden rout

What ha! What ho! Why stare ye so, oh Lords and Ladies gay?
What means the whisper in this air:—"His mind has given way!"
I am not mad—Rai, Rubee, Rais, Sub Titular Nawab!
Why cramp my limbs with clanking chain; my frame in maniac's garb?

I am not mad. Past! Shwye ya Min! Daulat-Inglishia D—!
Who said, Sir Knights, I am not mad? Bring on your Dukes I am!

R. K. in the *Civil and Military Gazette.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th February, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·816
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	67·1
Relative humidity of Air	735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·1
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NNE, E, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	162

* From midnight to midnight

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in theospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, itching; falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied full instructions for use

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co.; TARACHAND & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; COOPER MASON & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held yesterday evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the president, in the chair, Dr. Peterson, the honorary secretary, read extracts from the annual report, which is as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1886.

MEMBERS.—Resident.—18 gentlemen were elected resident members during 1886. 6 members withdrew, 1 died, 1 was removed from the list in accordance with Article 18 of the rules; 2 retired, and 2 having left Bombay were transferred to the list of non-resident members. There are now 157 on the roll, including 2 subscribers. Of these 24 are absent from India. Non-Resident.—3 new members were elected during the year under report. 3 resigned their membership, 1 was removed from the list under Article 18, 1 retired, and 2 having come to Bombay were enrolled as resident members. The members under this class now number 66, of whom 7 are absent in Europe.

OBITUARY.—The committee records, with deep regret the loss the society has sustained by the death of its ex-president Mr. Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs joined the society in 1863. He was vice-president from 1869 to 1874 and president from 1874 to 1879. He became subsequently vice-president of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was unwearied in the discharge of his duties, as an office-bearer of the society, and neglected no opportunity of furthering its interests. When he tendered his resignation of the office of president in 1879, a special meeting was convened to accept his resignation. Sir Richard Temple, patron of the society, presided on the occasion and, after an elaborate discourse, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Gibbs for his services as president of the society.

LIBRARY.—The issues during the year under report were 15,093 volumes of new books including periodicals, and 5,991 of the old against 17,832 of the former, and 7,361 of the latter in the previous year. The average daily issue, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, was 42 vols., of new books, and 16 of the old. A detailed statement of the issues of every month during the year is subjoined:—

	New Books. No. of Volumes	Old Books. No. of Volumes		New Books. No. of Volumes	Old Books. No. of Volumes
Jan.	1,265	459	July	1,386	443
Feb.	1,143	525	August	1,201	457
March	1,476	674	Sept	1,341	314
April	1,222	566	October	1,333	419
May	1,431	476	Nov.	1,212	515
June	1,148	596	Dec.	1,033	457

The issues of each class of books, new and old, during the year are given in the following table:—

CLASS.	New.	Old.
Theology and Ecclesiastical History	159	102
Natural Theology, Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy	107	65
Logic, Rhetoric, and Works relating to Education	19	49
Classics	52	38
Philology, Literary History and Bibliography	109	48
History, Historical Memoirs and Chronology	516	382
Politics, Political Economy and Statistics	352	167
Novels, Romances and Tales	1,083	2,222
Miscellaneous, and Works on several subjects of the same Author	1,083	423
Foreign Literature	248	205
Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Mechanics and Astronomy	119	42
Fine Arts and Architecture	179	86
Science of War, and Works on Military Subjects	94	30
Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology and Chemistry	193	60
Botany, Agriculture and Horticulture	86	129
Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy and Physiology	133	39
Translations of Learned Societies, Encyclopædias, and Periodical Works	73	636
Dictionaries, Lexicons, Vocabularies and Grammatical Works	46	20
Oriental Literature	373	275
Periodicals	6,382	...

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.—The number of books purchased during the year was 572 works in 698 volumes, against 62, works in 730 volumes purchased in 1885.

PRESENTS OF BOOKS.—205 works in 237 volumes were presented to the society in 1886, against 141 in 183 volumes presented in 1885, the donors being the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces, and individual authors. Maps were also presented by the G. T. Survey. The following table shows the number of volumes of each class of books added to the library by purchase and presentation in 1886:—

CLASS.	Purchased.	Presented.	Total.
Theology and Ecclesiastical History	11	1	12
Natural Theology, Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy	14	...	14
Classics	4	...	4
Philology, Literary History and Bibliography	11	...	11
History, Historical Memoirs and Chronology	45	...	45
Politics, Political Economy and Statistics	28	1	29
Jurisprudence	4	4	8
Public Records and Statutes	23	48	71
Biography and Personal Narratives	56	...	56
Antiquities, Numismatics, Heraldry and Geneology	11	4	15
Voyages, Travels, Geography and Topography	55	12	67
English Poetry and Dramatic Works	36	...	36
Novels, Romances and Tales	152	1	153
Miscellaneous, and Works on several subjects of the same Author	70	4	74
Foreign Literature	30	...	30
Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Mechanics and Astronomy	10	2	12
Fine Arts and Architecture	16	4	20
Science of War, and Works on Military Subjects	11	...	11
Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology and Chemistry	15	6	21
Botany, Agriculture and Horticulture	5	...	5
Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy and Physiology	11	1	12
Transactions of Learned Societies, Encyclopædias, and Periodical Works	28	127	155
Dictionaries, Lexicons, Vocabularies and Grammatical Works	11	4	15
Oriental Literature	41	18	59

The newspapers and periodicals subscribed for and presented to the society during 1886 are: Literary monthlies, 9; illustrated, 13; Scientific, 35; General, 3; reviews, 11; English newspapers, 20; English and French registers, army lists and directories, 14; foreign literary and scientific periodicals, 21; American literary and scientific periodicals, 11; Indian newspapers, 19; Indian journals, reviews, &c., 23; Australian newspapers 2. In accordance with Article XX. of the Rules, a general meeting of the society was held on the 25th of November, 1886, for the revision of list of newspapers and periodicals taken by the society. It was then resolved to add the following to the list from the commencement of 1887:—"The Daily News, Revue Critique, and the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society.

MUSEUM.—The following is a list of additions to the Museum during 1886:—8 copper coins of Sultan Sikandar Shah of Delhi, found in the Gujarat District, Punjab, presented by the Punjab Government; 11 gold coins of Akbar of different dates and mints, found in the Hissar District, Punjab, presented by the Punjab Government; 4 silver coins (1 Shah Allum, 1 Allum Shah, 1 Alamgir Zani, 1 Ahmed Shah Bahadoor), found in the Bhagalpore District, Punjab, presented by the Punjab Government; 1 mixed metal coin, debased Gupta, found in Gindaspur District, Punjab, presented by the Punjab Government; 1 silver of Aurangzeeb, found in the Jhelum District, presented by the Punjab Government; 1 silver coin of Shah Jehan; 1 gold of Aurangzeeb; 1 silver of Aurangzeeb, found at Beejapoor, presented by the Bombay Government; 5 silver coins of Auranzzeeb, 1 silver of Bahadoor Shah, 3 silver of Muhammad Shah, 2 silver of Farakst, found in the Nimar District, presented by the Government of Central Provinces; 1 silver coin of Shah Jehan, 1 silver of Muhammad Shah, 1 silver of Aurangzeeb, found in the Raipur District, presented by the Government of Central Provinces; 1 coper coin of Adil Shah, 1 copper of Islam Shah, 3 copper of Shir Shah, 2 copper of Akbar, 1 copper of Muhammad-bin-Latif, found in the Hamirpur District, presented by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; 2 silver coins of Ahmed Shah, 3 silver coins of Muhammad Shah, 1 silver coin of Aurangzeeb, 1 silver coin of Alamgir Zani, found in the Hisar District, presented by the Punjab Government; 1 gold ram tinki coin, found in the Partabgarh District, presented by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; 2 silver coins of Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud, found in the Farukabad District, presented by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; 4 silver coins of Shah Allum, found in the Hooghly District, presented by the Bengal Government; 6 silver Buddhist punched coins, found in the Etawah District, presented by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; 4 silver coins of Shah Allum found in the Partabgur District, presented by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; 2 silver of Shah Allum, found in the Banda District, presented by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; 2 silver coins of Alla-ud-Din Muhammad Shah, found in the Basti District, presented by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; 1 silver coin of Shah Allum, found in the Agra District, presented by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; 1 silver coin of Muhammad Shah, found in the Lakhimpoor District, presentedby the Government of Assam; 1 silver coin of Baber, 1 silver coin of Humayun, found in the Jhelum District, presented by the Punjab Government; 2 silver coins of Muhammad Shah found in the Gujerat District, Punjab, presented by the Punjab Government; 1 gold Lingait hun, and 1 gold Lingait ½ hun, and 1 silver hun of Aurangzeeb, found in the Belgaum District, presented by the Bomby Government; 1 silver of Shah Jehan and 1 of Aurangzeeb, found in the Khandesh District, presented by the Bombay Government, 1 silver coin of Alamgir, 1 of Muhammad Shah, and 1 of Farukabir, found in the Kaira District, presented by the Bombay Government; and parts of 2 Valabhi Grants, a fragment of an inscribed stone from Valabhi, and 2 small stone images, presented by Colonel J. W. Watson, through Mr. J.

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MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

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A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
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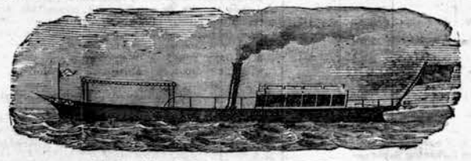

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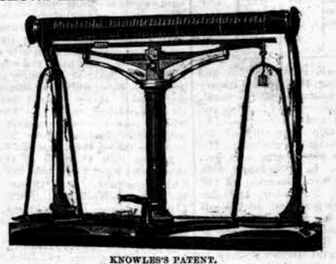

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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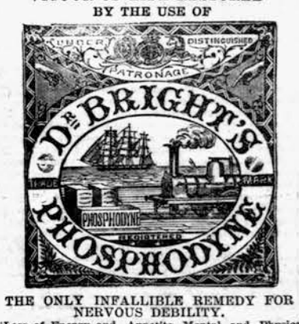

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the ARMY and NAVY, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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